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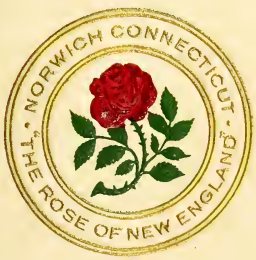
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
President of the United States.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary OF THE Settlement of the Town of Norwich, CONNECTICUT AND OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE CITY The One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth

July 4, 5, 6, 1909

BY WILLIAM C. GILMAN

NORWICH, 1912



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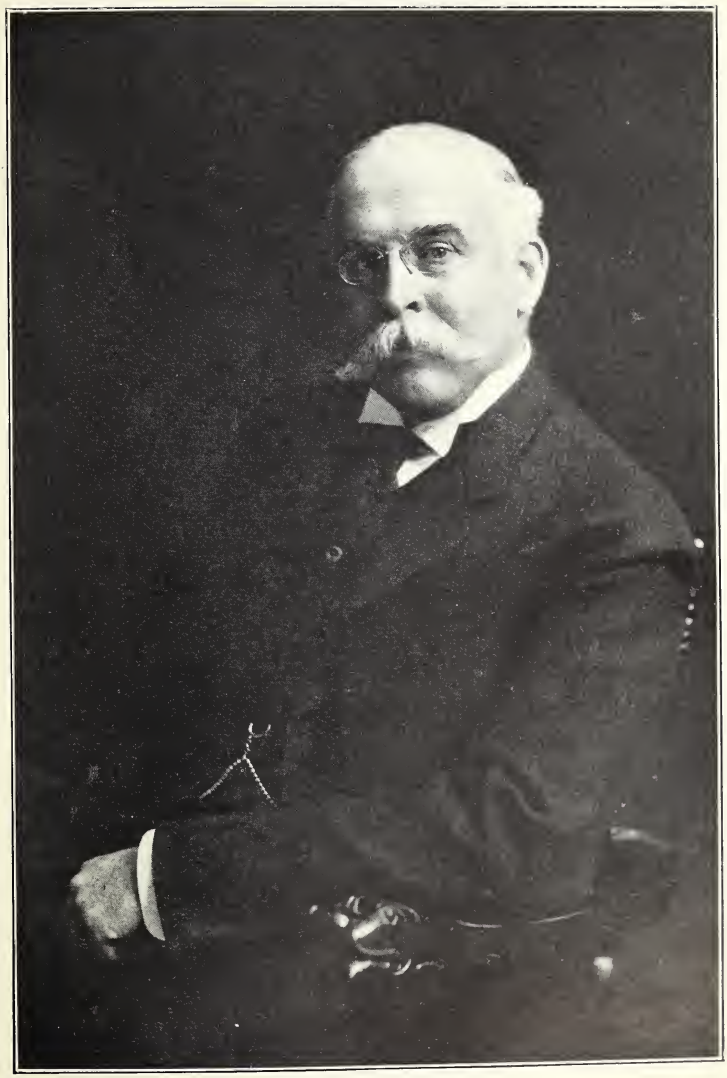


FRANK B. WEEKS.
Governor of the State of Connecticut.

FOREWORD

Several public-spirited citizens of Norwich, who felt that an event so important and interesting as the celebration in 1909, of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town ought to be commemorated in a permanent form, invited me in the autumn of 1911 to undertake the work which I have now accomplished purely as a labor of love.

This endeavor to show what Norwich celebrated, why it celebrated and how it celebrated, and to set forth its prosperity in each decade of its long history justifies a large measure of pride in the Town as it is to-day, and of confidence that the coming generation, inspired by the example of those who are now building on the foundation laid by their forefathers, will continue the good work in anticipation of a still more illustrious future.

W. C. G.

Norwich Town, December 20, 1911.

Arthur D. Lathrop,
First Selectman—Town of Norwich.

Costello Lippitt,
Mayor of the City of Norwich.

Norwich Quarter Millennial Celebration

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President:

Winslow Tracy Williams.

Vice-Presidents:

Edwin A. Tracy, Jeremiah J. Desmond,
John Eccles, John McWilliams,
Gen. William A. Aiken.

Treasurer:

Col. Charles W. Gale.

Secretary:

Gilbert S. Raymond.

Assistant Secretary:

Grosvenor Ely.

Executive Committee:

Edwin A. Tracy, Chairman,
Dr. P. H. Harriman, Arthur D. Lathrop,
John Porteous, Albert L. Potter,
William B. Young, Henry A. Tirrell,
James B. Shannon, Charles D. Noyes,
Timothy C. Murphy, Howard L. Stanton,
Albert S. Comstock.

WINSLOW TRACY WILLIAMS,
President of the General Committee.
Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee.

EDWIN AVERY TRACY,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
First Vice-President of the General Committee.

JOHN ECCLES.

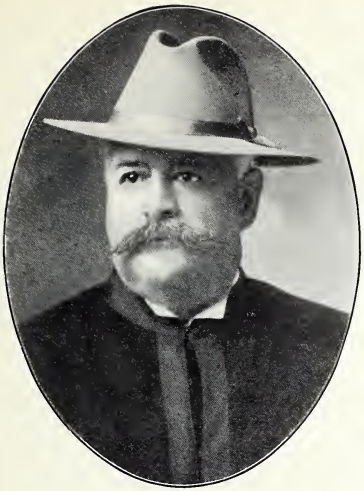
JOHN MCWILLIAMS.

GENERAL WILLIAM A. AIKEN.

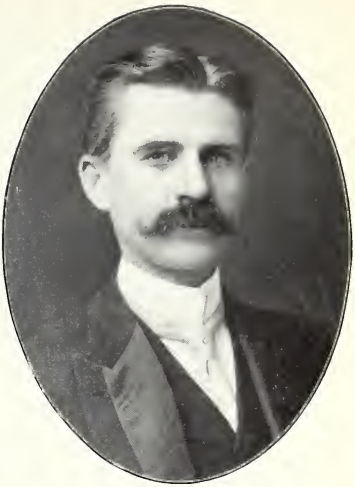
J. J. DESMOND.

GILBERT S. RAYMOND.

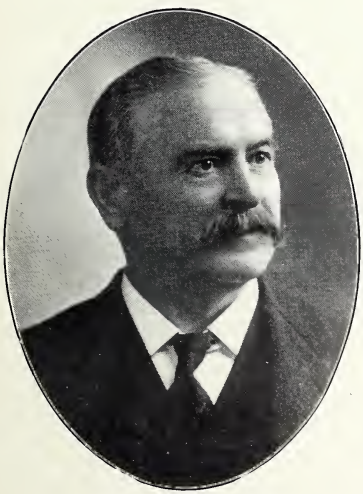
Members of the Executive Committee.



Col. Charles W. Gale.



P. H. Harriman, M. D.



John Porteous.

Albert L. Potter.

Members of the Executive Committee.

William B. Young.

Henry A. Tirrell.

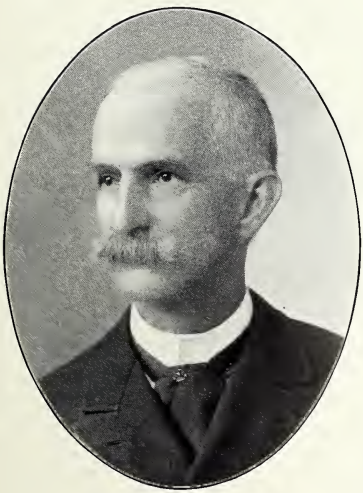
James B. Shannon.

Charles D. Noyes.

Members of the Executive Committee.

Timothy C. Murphy.

Howard L. Stanton.



Albert S. Comstock.

Grosvenor Ely.

Members of the Executive Committee.

The Quarter Millennial Celebration of the Settlement of Norwich.

July 4, 5 and 6, 1909.

INTRODUCTION. PART I.

The History of Norwich for the two hundred years following the foundation under the rocks on the up-town green in 1659 has been fully set forth by Frances Manwaring Caulkins, whose history, says a discriminating writer, "is one of the fullest and best of those volumes of local lore that afflict American historical writers with an excess of authentic material." The fruits of her researches are household words, and by them she will be held in everlasting remembrance.

"The Old Houses of the Antient Town of Norwich" by Mary E. Perkins, published in 1895, gives an account of all the buildings on the main roads from Mill Lane (Lafayette street) to the meeting house on the up-town green, and of their owners and occupants from the settlement to the year 1800, and contains, in addition to one hundred and thirty-two illustrations, maps, and portraits, invaluable historic and genealogic records, the result of her indefatigable and exhaustive investigations.

These two works and the historical discourses at the Bi-centennial celebration in 1859, by Daniel Coit Gilman, John Arnold Rockwell, the Right Reverend Bishop Alfred Lee, and Donald Grant Mitchell—all of them sons of Norwich—published in John W. Stedman's "Report of the Celebration," together with numerous magazine articles and the transactions of historical societies, have completed the town history for two hundred years so far as it can be completed, unless, indeed, unsuspected treasures that have hitherto escaped the closest scrutiny shall be discovered in family archives or public records.

It would be an interesting task to re-write the history of the town in the light of all these publications, to combine them, as it were, in one composite picture, but to do this, adequately, would be to exceed by far the limits of this volume. It is well, moreover, to give heed to the words of Judge Nathaniel Shipman, an honored son of honorable Norwich ancestors: "No living man can do justice to the town of Norwich: Few living men will ever undertake it, and if they do they will be apt to fail—and it is inexpedient for us to attempt to do anything more than simply to say we loved the town when we were boys, we love it now when we are men, and we want to say so."

The history of the town for the last half century, however, has not been written, nor can it be written in just proportion until time shall have given atmosphere and perspective to events that seemed to the men and women engaged in them of supreme importance, but have faded from memory like a dream.

At an early period the original "nine miles square," by reason of its topographical formation, naturally became a group of small districts, Norwich, Franklin, Bozrah, Lisbon, and Preston. After these had been set off as separate towns, in 1786, the parent settlement, retaining the name Norwich, gradually became, as it continues to be, a cluster of semi-detached villages radiating from the Landing as a common center, and including "the pleasant plains of Chelsea half a mile from the Norwich port," the Falls, Up-town, Bean Hill, Yantic, West-side, Thamesville, Laurel Hill, East Norwich, Greeneville, Taftville, and Occum. These are surrounded by hills, Plain Hill, Ox Hill, Wawecus Hill, and others, occupied for the most part as farms and woodlands. These villages have sometimes been fancifully regarded as the petals of the Rose of New England. The authorship of this felicitous appellation has been ascribed to Henry Ward Beecher, but it does not appear in his published writings, not even in his famous Norwich "Star Paper," which, after sixty years,

is still as perfect a pen picture of the old town as if he had written it in 1909.

This tradition as to the name, received by Jonathan Trumbull from Edward T. Clapp, remains undisputed, and may be accepted as veritable history. When the Committee on Decorations for the Bi-centennial celebration in 1859 was considering an appropriate designation for the town, the chairman, James Lloyd Greene, said, "Well, she is a rose, anyway!" "Yes," responded Mr. Clapp, "Norwich is the rose of New England." The suggestion was accepted, and on an arch under which the procession marched, on Broadway near Broad street, were inscribed the memorable words, "Norwich, the Rose of New England." "That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and whether Norwich be called Dorothy Perkins, or Killarney, or General Jacqueminot, it will still be the American Beauty, the Rose of New England.

Comparatively few are living to-day who remember the celebration of 1859. Of the prominent men who served actively on the various committees scarcely a score remain. All the settled pastors of Norwich, all the leading physicians, most of the prominent lawyers, the special orators of the day, the after-dinner speakers, have departed, and, most distinguished of all, Governor William A. Buckingham, whose grace and dignity as the presiding officer were undisturbed by forebodings of the impending national conflict—not two years in the future—in which his patriotic services were to gain for him lasting renown as Connecticut's great War Governor.

A new generation has come upon the stage, new faces are seen in the windows and in the streets, new preachers are in the pulpits, new lawyers at the bar, new doctors at the bedside, and names once familiar on sign boards in the business districts have been replaced in large measure by those of new comers from foreign lands.

When Rip Van Winkle, awaking from his long sleep in the mountains, stretched his rheumatic limbs, and, calling in vain for his dog Schneider, made his solitary way to his

old home, he was dumbfounded to find the lazy little hamlet of Falling Water grown to be the thriving, bustling village of Catskill. New times had come, new faces, new manners and customs. The friends of his youth had gone, and the boys and girls had grown up past recognition. The Revolutionary war had been fought and ended. The successors of those who in the good old colony times had lived under King George the third were casting their ballots for President George Washington. The successive changes of twenty years seemed to him the miraculous transformations of a single night.

If any survivor of the Norwich Bi-centennial could in a moment roll back the wheels of time for half a century, and, reversing the moving picture, could see Norwich as it was in 1859, his amazement would be as great as was Rip Van Winkle's. The same skies, the same rocks and hills, the same rivers and meadows, all that was created by God, would stand forth in perennial beauty, but the work of man would appear strangely quaint and crude; "the old houses of the antient town" would seem asleep, and the daily life of the good people, their habits and customs, dull and old fashioned. He would look in vain for the comforts and conveniences of modern civilization, and would realize that the golden days were not in the past but in the present and the future, and that, on the firm foundation laid by the fathers a new Norwich had arisen, surpassing all that was dreamed of in their philosophy.

With no purpose of writing a history of the town and still less of the nation for the last fifty years, it may not be inappropriate to review briefly some of the momentous events of the period that have deeply concerned the nation and therefore the town, as well.

Of these events, foremost in time and importance was the war for the Union, beginning with the attack on Fort Sumter in April, 1861, and ending with the surrender at Appomattox in April, 1864. To every household in the land, north and south, the war brought deep sorrow for the loss of kindred and friends, and, to many, peculiar

hardship and even destitution, but it determined forever that no state may of its own volition secede from the Union; it abolished slavery, and guaranteed that the right of no citizen of the United States to vote shall be abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. In the prolonged conflict Norwich did her full share of loyal, patriotic service. Her citizens poured out money for the cause like water; her sons eagerly volunteered for active service; mothers, sisters, wives, like ministering angels of mercy, co-operating with the constituted authorities, were unceasing in their efforts to relieve suffering on the field and in hospitals, and as far as possible to mitigate the horrors of war.

Norwich has not forgotten those valiant women, nor has she forgotten her sons who laid down their lives for their country, nor the scarred veterans of the war who still survive. The flowers and flags that mark the graves of the departed heroes, year after year on Memorial Day, tell a sad yet inspiring story to many hearts.

On Chelsea Parade in 1873 a monument was "erected by the town of Norwich in memory of her brave sons who voluntarily entered the military service of the United States in defence of the national government during the rebellion." At a later day (1902), a granite monument was placed on the Little Plain in honor of the 26th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, which numbered 825 men, of whom 52 were killed, 142 wounded, and 84 died in the service.

In 1903 Hannah Lathrop Ripley narrated her personal reminiscences of the war in an address before the alumni association of the Norwich Free Academy in behalf of a fund for a bronze tablet, placed within the building, bearing the names of Academy boys who were engaged in the conflict.

In March, 1898, Sedgwick Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, acquired the commodious house and land on Main Street that had been for many years the residence of Governor William A. Buckingham. The purchase money was supplied by the Post with the aid of patriotic citizens.

It is an interesting fact that four presidents of the United States have been received under its hospitable roof. The Buckingham Memorial is more than a monument to the officers and soldiers of Sedgwick Post. It worthily commemorates one who as merchant, manufacturer, philanthropist, benefactor of Yale University, the Broadway Church and the Norwich Free Academy, as Mayor of Norwich, twice elected, as presidential elector in 1856, as Governor from 1858 to 1866, and as United States Senator from 1869 to 1875 was illustrious as the most distinguished citizen of the town of Norwich.

The story of "Norwich in connection with the war for the Union," and the "Necrology of the War in relation to Norwich" are recorded so fully in Miss Caulkins's History, edition of 1874, and in the Rev. Malcolm McG. Dana's "Norwich in the Rebellion," published in 1872, that repetition here is unnecessary. Mr. Dana's work is a worthy tribute to the brave men who went forth to defend their imperilled country, and records with painstaking accuracy their names, their sufferings, achievements, and triumphant valor.

Borrowing again, in substance, the language of Judge Shipman, it may be added that "the characteristics which most prominently mark the town of Norwich are earnest, impulsive, quickly responsive and fervent patriotism, restrained by devotion to truth and by a sense of the supremacy of justice . . . . And so it has gone on: in every field where patriotism and devotion to liberty were to be found, there the sons of Norwich have gone. I need not tell you in what a magnificent way and with what a magnificent record this town came to the front in 1861. I think that no town of similar size made, during that terrible struggle, a record which can at all equal or which can at all compare with it. Norwich gave her best to the principles in which she believed."

Notwithstanding the sorrows and losses of the war, so enormous were the demands of the army upon manufacturers, merchants, and farmers for clothing, arms, and

agricultural products, and so lavish were the expenditures of the government in paper money, and so large were the incomes of all who were engaged in active business, that Norwich during the war and the years immediately following appeared to be at the flood tide of financial prosperity.

Subsequent to the restoration of peace and the reconstruction period, most noteworthy is the vast expansion of the national domain, first, by the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867, and, then, thirty years later, by the annexation of Hawaii; and, later still, by the acquisition of Porto Rico, the Philippines and other smaller islands in the Pacific as lawful spoils resulting from the war with Spain in 1898, and finally, by the "taking" of the Panama Canal Zone by President Roosevelt in 1904, making in all an addition of over three-quarters of a million square miles (753,984), to the territory of the United States. Simultaneously, the population of the continental United States increased nearly three fold (from 31,443,321 in 1860, to 91,972,226 in 1910) and the total population, including the insular possessions, is over one hundred and one millions (101,100,000).

Comparing small things with great it may be observed that the borders of Norwich have been extended by the annexation of Laurel Hill and a portion of Preston, and that its population has increased from 14,048 to 28,219 in fifty years.

With this vast increase in the territory and population of the United States, facilities for transportation by land and by water have increased in corresponding ratio. On the ocean the supremacy of the Cunard line of steamers has been successfully challenged by many competitors, with the result that the time between England and New York has been reduced one-half since 1859, and the magnificent steamships of to-day with every appliance for safety and comfort have practically banished sailing vessels from the sea. On the land, also, transcontinental trains have diminished by one-half the time to all important points and, with improved passenger coaches, parlor cars, sleeping cars,

dining cars, safety brakes, and vestibules, absolutely unknown fifty years ago, have lessened the risks and correspondingly increased the comfort in traveling.

In the last fifty years Norwich has participated in the excitement of thirteen presidential campaigns from Abraham Lincoln to William Howard Taft, and has stood aghast with horror at the assassination of three honored presidents of the United States, Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley. In all these campaigns, however warmly contested, the opposing parties, sensible that differences of opinion are not incompatible with loyalty to the fundamental principles of the constitution, have accepted the results of the elections as final and conclusive, and the people of Norwich in particular, of whatever political faith, have forgotten minor differences in their intense spirit of patriotism, and have been conspicuous for their allegiance to the supreme law of the land.

In 1859 ocean telegraphy was in its infancy. In 1909 there were no less than five independent cable lines to Europe, and, by the aid of the telephone—regarded as a toy if not a "fake" thirty-six years ago—a merchant on Main street, or a farmer on Wawecus Hill could communicate with the uttermost part of the earth and receive a reply in a few hours without so much as leaving his own door. The "wireless," the most marvellous invention of the age, is no longer a novelty. Incoming vessels report themselves hundreds of miles at sea, and the Navy Department at Washington is perfecting arrangements for direct communication with every United States war ship on either ocean.

The extension of the mail service since 1859, and the reduction in postage rates keep Norwich in touch with more than sixty thousand domestic post offices. Within the memory of many who are now living five cents was the lowest rate for letter postage. In 1909 a two-cent stamp would carry a letter to any of the possessions of the United States, to England, or to Shanghai. Free delivery in towns by carriers, rural delivery over fifty thousand routes, money orders, letter registration were unknown in 1859, and

although these agencies are not directly employed every day by every man and woman in Norwich they nevertheless enter into all the varied interests of domestic and commercial life, and come close to "men's business and bosoms."

Not less interesting and important is the vastly extended diffusion of knowledge by books, magazines, and newspapers, the expansion of collegiate educational systems, and the uplifting of primary schools and academies, happily illustrated in Norwich by the graded district schools, and by the Norwich Free Academy, which in 1859 had graduated only five students, and in 1909 graduated sixty-two students and had four hundred and forty-four scholars under instruction.

No review, however rapid, of the great events that have concerned both the nation and Norwich in half a century, could fail to observe the vast amount of gifts and bequests for libraries, institutions of learning, hospitals, churches, and other beneficent purposes. Trustworthy figures show that the aggregate of gifts exceeding $5,000 was approximately one hundred and fifty million dollars in the United States in the single year of 1909, without taking into consideration the enormous sum total of smaller gifts from the two mites of the widow up to five thousand dollars given privately of which there is no record. What Norwich did in that way in 1909 through its churches and benevolent societies, and the disbursements for benefits and charities by whatever name they may be called, of the great benevolent and fraternal orders, has not been computed and must remain matter for conjecture. Suffice it to say that an appeal for a good cause has never been made in vain in Norwich. Her sympathy is world wide, and every one of her citizens may well say with the Roman poet, "nothing human is foreign to me."

A traveler needs above all things to put money in his purse, and so the exile returning to his old home after many years, without stopping to discuss the merits of the national banking system, which did not exist in 1859, would soon realize with satisfaction the great convenience, to say the

least, of having in his pocket, money, whether coin or currency, of recognized and equal value in every part of the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He could not fail to note with pride that the financial institutions of Norwich have for the whole period of fifty years more than maintained their old-time reputation for integrity and adherence to sound business principles.

The boys and girls in Norwich to-day, the children who can call "Central" on the telephone as soon as they learn to speak, do not realize that present conditions have not always existed. They accept the telegraph, the telephone, electric light, steam heat, rapid transit—all modern inventions—as they accept God's free gifts, light, air, and water, as their natural heritage.

Nor are the daily wage earners always sensible that they have derived greater benefits, proportionately, in the world's progress, than any other class in the community. If great fortunes have been accumulated by inventors and captains of industry in railroads, in oil, in improved manufacturing processes, they are as nothing in comparison with the immense advantages that have accrued through their enterprise and genius to every man and woman in the land.

Mr. Motley, the historian, said paradoxically, "give me the luxuries of life and I will dispense with the necessaries." We have changed all that. The luxuries of the fathers have become the necessaries of their children. If the workingman's hours are still sixty minutes long, there are not so many hours in the working day. For five cents he can ride with greater speed and greater comfort, in a better vehicle, over a better road than the richest man could fifty years ago. The world's best books, "worth a dukedom," are open to him without money and without price. Is he ill, has he sustained an accident, the hospital gives him better medical and surgical treatment than millions could have commanded in 1859.

Within the last two generations, by modern methods of distribution, the sometimes unjustly censured middleman has brought from the producer to the very doors of the

consumer the manufactures and agricultural products of every section of the land that by no other means could have been his, and in no place is the fact more generally recognized than in Norwich that the interests of employers and laborers are closely identified, and that neither the producer, the consumer, nor the middleman can say, the one to the other, "I have no need of thee."

From this rapid review of some of the noteworthy events of world-wide interest that have profoundly concerned Norwich within the last two generations attention must now be turned to affairs in a narrower field that are of peculiar interest to the town itself.

INTRODUCTION. PART II.

Norwich 1859 to 1909.

Although the different villages that compose Norwich are members of the same body and have many interests in common they have many that are diverse. Secluded to some extent by natural divisions they do not easily get together. Bean Hill is far from Laurel Hill, Thamesville from Taftville. Even within the city limits the rocky ridge of Jail Hill, or Savin Hill, as it used to be called, is a formidable barrier between the two important thoroughfares, Broadway and Washington street, and, consequently, public improvements that are urgently needed in one section concern another section so remotely that unanimity is well nigh impossible. The dwellers in the outer districts, the farmers on the hill sides, the workers in the more remote manufacturing villages, while largely benefited by the advantages of the city, have been reluctant to be incorporated with it. They bring to the city the products of their farms and mills, they deposit their money in the city banks, their children are in the Free Academy, their wives and daughters come to the city for the latest fashions, "the freedom of the city" is theirs, its amusements, its libraries, and its churches, but hitherto they have uniformly opposed consolidation.

As long ago as 1868 petitions for consolidation were presented to the General Assembly, but so persistent was the opposition from Greeneville, Laurel Hill, East Great Plain, and Up-town that the measure failed. At a later period (1874-75), Greeneville and also Laurel Hill (which had been annexed to the town in 1857) were added to the city, and, in 1901, the part of Preston known as East Norwich. Whatever reluctance may have existed at any time in the annexed districts there is no reason to believe that they would now vote to secede if such action were

suggested. Again, in 1908, a similar movement for consolidation had considerable strength. It was demonstrated by Mayor Charles F. Thayer and others that, by an equitable adjustment, the dwellers at a distance from the center might be taxed at a lower rate than those who more directly profited by such municipal advantages as water supply, protection from fire, police force, pavements, and lighted streets, but this plan was also defeated, partly through fear of increased taxes, and partly, perhaps, from purely sentimental considerations.

Proposed New Charter.

The proposed new form of city government does not come within the limits of the fifty years now under review, yet it will not be amiss to record the fact that at a city meeting in 1910 it was voted that the Mayor appoint five commissioners to draft a new charter for the city. The commissioners, Henry A. Tirrell, Hibberd R. Norman, Charles H. Haskell, Frederic W. Cary, and Herman Alofsin, 2nd., carefully considered the subject, and after many sessions, public and private, presented a plan for a form of government by commission, substantially like that adopted in other cities, which—with slight modifications was unanimously accepted in city meeting, and was ordered to be presented to the General Assembly with a petition that a new charter be granted accordingly. At the January session in 1911 the charter was granted, and was referred for final action to the city meeting of the same year, when, to the surprise of its friends, it was defeated by a small majority in a small total vote.

Water Supply.

The difficulties that have sometimes beset the people of Norwich when they have tried to get together have been illustrated by the water problem, which, though it cannot be called a burning question, has kept the town in hot water more or less of the time for forty years. It has been univer-

sally conceded that an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water is an imperative necessity for every citizen of Norwich, his wife, his children, his cattle, and the stranger within his gates. Yet, there have been seasons when one might have said that on the surrounding hills there was "water everywhere, but not a drop to drink" in the city. In 1859 the town was dependent for water supply on private wells. In the thickly settled districts were a few public pumps, and some private reservoirs and aqueducts that yielded considerable revenue to the owners, but the supply of water was always insufficient and the quality was open to suspicion, even before bacteria and microbes had been invented to vex men's souls and bodies. Great was the need, yet in 1864, after an amendment to the charter granted by the legislature had been formally accepted by the citizens, and after contracts had been submitted for the construction of a reservoir at Fairview and for street mains at a cost of $185,000, opposition to the proposed site was so great that a special city meeting was called to rescind the vote. The question was finally settled in 1868 by the small majority of ninety-three votes in favor of water, and the water commissioners were authorized to proceed with the work. Under their direction a reservoir was constructed at Fairview between the Scotland and Canterbury roads, about a mile from the Up-town green, with a dam four hundred feet long and thirty-five feet high, having a capacity of 350,000,000 gallons. In May, 1870, the successful completion of the water works was celebrated with great enthusiasm. No one could foretell at that time how great would be the increase in the population of Norwich; still less could any one estimate how enormous would be the increase in the consumption of water.

It has been said that "Charity begins at home." Not so with economy in the use of water. It never begins anywhere except under pressure of stern necessity. The people demand that water shall be as free and abundant as light and air, and the more they have the more they want. Consequently, in more than one

year a water famine has been imminent, and, as a temporary expedient for increasing the storage capacity, the dam at Fairview was raised in 1900, while discussion grew hot concerning the comparative value of Pease brook and Stony brook as permanent sources of supply. Prolonged seasons of drought throughout New England have reduced the water supply of Norwich, as of other cities, below the danger point, and the strange spectacle has been seen of Standard oil selling at a lower price per gallon than pure spring water! It is believed that the peril has now been happily averted, and that Norwich will never again suffer till all the streams run dry.

The Street Railways.

The street railways have been a strong bond of union between the separated districts of the town. In 1859 Norwich was wholly destitute of such public conveyances as omnibuses, except, indeed, William Bennett's "accommodation" between town and landing, which was supposed to make two trips daily. In 1865 John Hough ran a stage four times a day from Shetucket street to Bean Hill, and G. A. Bushnell managed a line to Occum and Hanover, but not until five years later (1870), was the first street car line opened from Franklin Square to Bean Hill. This was extended several years afterwards when electric power had come into use to Yantic. Other horse power lines also were opened to Greeneville and the West Side. In 1909 these had all been replaced by electric trolley lines radiating to New London, Willimantic, Westerly, and Plainfield, thus bringing Norwich into close connection with the entire trolley system of New England. Under efficient management, the Connecticut Company has given to Norwich trolley service that leaves little to be desired.

The extension of the New York and New Haven railroad tracks on the east side of the Thames to Groton and New London, the building of a new railroad station in the vicinity of Franklin square, and the extension of the New London Northern railroad's connections have more than

doubled the facilities for transportation by land that were available in 1859, and afford easy connections by steamboats at New London for New York. Automobiles and motor trucks on the public roads, regarded as a novelty ten years ago, are daily increasing in number to such an extent that it seems not improbable that beasts of burden may become extinct, like the pre-historic ancestors of the horse whose fossil remains were discovered by Prof. Othniel C. Marsh of Yale University. Indeed, the time seems not far distant when men will habitually rise superior to the earth and the sea and all that in them is, and, soaring as on eagle's wings, will fly to the world's remotest bound.

Electric Light.

In 1859 kerosene oil, that inestimable benefaction to the people who sat in darkness, was only beginning to come into general use, and coal gas was limited to the thickly settled parts of the town. In 1909 the marvellous electric light was extensively employed to illuminate the public streets and dwellings and places of business. Since the city took over the gas and electric light plant the cost has been reduced to the consumer and a profit has accrued to the public treasury, thus justifying the anticipations of Charles F. Thayer, who warmly supported the measure during his term of office as mayor.

Fire Department.

The protection from fires furnished by the volunteer fire companies was quite insufficient in 1859, and it was not until 1869 that the first steam engine was employed. Since that time discipline and efficiency and equipment have greatly improved, especially during the last ten years under the direction of Howard L. Stanton, chief of the fire department and superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph. The working force, in seven companies, now numbers nearly one hundred, including permanent men, call men, and enrolled volunteers. Sixty-five alarm boxes at important points in

different parts of the city ensure an immediate response to calls. The most disastrous fires in the last half century have been at the Alms House in 1876, at the Hopkins & Allen's works on Franklin street in 1900, the Shannon Building in 1909, and the Lucas Building on Shetucket street in 1911. With a normal supply of water in the Fairview reservoir at an elevation of two hundred and fifty feet at overflow, the compact business district in Norwich has better fire protection than most cities of the same size.

Police Force.

It is traditional that in 1859 the police force in Norwich consisted of one solitary night watchman, whose chief duty, like Dogberry's, was to "comprehend all vagrom men," and to see to it that the street lamps were not allowed to burn on nights, however dark and stormy, when the moon was presumed to shine. The citizens of Norwich to-day are as obedient to law and order as they were fifty years ago. As they never need to be arrested an increase in the police force proportionate with the increase of population, say two for one, would have sufficed for all ordinary occasions. But, as a standing army is desirable for defensive purposes, so it has been found expedient to maintain a force of about twenty-five regulars and as many more supernumeraries, chiefly as a safeguard against tramps, and as instructors of new comers who are ignorant of Norwich manners and customs. Norwich rejoices that the new comers are soon assimilated and become good natives. After acquiring a little property of their own they learn to respect the laws that have been made for the protection of everyone, and become loyal citizens.

The Norwich Board of Trade,

Organized in 1887 and incorporated in April, 1893, has more than three hundred members, including the most influential citizens of Norwich in all departments of commercial, financial, manufacturing, and profes-

sional business. Without legislative or executive authority, its voice is nevertheless powerful in all affairs of public welfare. The animated discussions at its monthly meetings stimulate interest and lead to definite action in regard to new industries, public improvements, health and sanitation, transportation, legislation, and every measure that concerns the prosperity of the community.

In September, 1901, the Board took an active part in the highly successful celebration of Old Home Week, proposed by Mayor Charles F. Thayer, when the town was honored by the presence of former President Grover Cleveland, who delivered an address before a large audience at the Broadway theatre. In May, 1906, it promoted an interesting and instructive industrial exposition at the Armory, in which practically every manufacturer in Norwich was represented.

Similar bodies in other cities may claim a larger membership, but, for sound judgment, quick appreciation of the merits of questions that come before it, prompt action, and hearty co-operation in every good work, the Norwich Board of Trade sets an example that has not been surpassed elsewhere. Its bulletins prepared for the celebration by President F. W. Cary are of great permanent value.

Beneficent Institutions of Norwich.

Among the benevolent institutions created in the last half century is the Eliza Huntington Memorial Home, established under the will of Jedediah Huntington, a successful merchant of Norwich, who died there in 1872 at the age of eighty-one years. In pursuance of the charitable wishes of his wife, and as a tribute to her memory, Mr. Huntington gave the house and grounds on Washington street that had been their residence for forty years, together with the sum of $35,000, for "a pleasant home for respectable and indigent, aged and infirm females." Since its incorporation as the Eliza Huntington Memorial Home by the Legislature in 1872, its affairs have been successfully conducted by a board of trustees of whom five are elected

annually by the corporation, and two, the rectors of Christ Church and Trinity Church, are members ex-officio. The general manager is the Rev. J. Eldred Brown, rector of Trinity parish.

The United Workers of Norwich,

incorporated in 1878, has for its object the promotion of practical benevolence and, "especially, the relief of suffering and the elevation of destitute women and children." Under its auspices The Sheltering Arms, in a building given by John F. Slater and LaFayette S. Foster, opens its doors for aged and infirm persons and the temporarily homeless. It also maintains the Rocknook Home for children, on the up-town green in the former residence of Moses Pierce, which was given by him in 1878 for that purpose. The United Workers House, No. 9 Washington street, is the headquarters of the various committees charged with visiting the sick and needy, with providing work for the unemployed, and the frequent visitation of the jail, alms house and hospitals. All these agencies, working harmoniously in co-operation with the city missionary, Rev. Charles A. Northrop, who is also the probation officer of the city court, are represented in the general executive committee, and are so efficient that every applicant for relief or counsel receives immediate attention.

For more than thirty years the United Workers has been supported by voluntary contributions, and the long list of givers published annually attests the hold it has on the confidence of the whole community as an example of the best type of charity organization.

The William W. Backus Hospital,

incorporated under the statute laws of Connecticut in April, 1891, was endowed by William W. Backus, aided by the liberal co-operation of William A. Slater, the amount of whose benefactions has not been made public. The hospital is situated on Washington street about a mile from

the center of the city, and consists of six buildings surrounded by eighteen acres of land. It maintains a training school for nurses, a dispensary in the city, and a dispensary for treatment of the eye and ear.

At the formal opening of the Hospital in October, 1893, the principal address was delivered by Dr. William T. Lusk, who, as a native of Norwich and as a distinguished physician in New York, was cordially greeted by a company of invited guests in one of the large wards. An address was also made by William A. Slater, who, modestly refraining from any allusion to his own liberality, which had made possible the completion of the Hospital, ascribed all the honor to William W. Backus. On the same occasion two hundred and fifty women of Norwich manifested their appreciation of the generous benefaction of their townsmen, Messrs. Backus and Slater, by providing the hospital linen. In concluding his address, Dr. Lusk said: "Thrice happy Norwich! Happy in the beauties so lavishly bestowed upon it by nature, happy in the possession of so many beautiful homes, and happy in the intelligent liberality of its favored citizens." The president of the Hospital is Winslow Tracy Williams, William A. Slater is the honorary president, and former presidents are the Rev. Samuel H. Howe, Dr. Leonard B. Almy, and Gen. Edward Harland.

The Norwich Hospital for the Insane

was incorporated by the General Assembly in 1903, and is situated on the east bank of the Thames river, three miles from the city, on land given by the town of Norwich. The government of the hospital is vested in a board consisting of the Governor and twelve trustees appointed by the senate. The buildings, equipped with all the requirements of modern hospitals, are in process of extension as rapidly as appropriations by the state permit, under the superintendence of Dr. Henry M. Pollock, the resident physician. The number of patients in 1909 was about seven hundred. The president of the board is Costello Lippitt.

The Johnson Home

was incorporated by the legislature in 1905, with authority to receive the bequest of Mrs. Maria E. Johnson, and to execute the charitable purpose expressed in her last will by founding an institution bearing her name as a home for "aged and needy women." The King's Daughters, having already established in the year 1908 a home for "worthy Protestant women," in the large brick building formerly Lathrop's Tavern on the up-town green, a friendly agreement was made by which the Johnson Home assumed certain financial responsibilities, and the King's Daughters by its officers undertook to act as a house committee. The beneficent purposes of both organizations are thus continued harmoniously and successfully in the name of the Johnson Home. The secretary and treasurer of the Home is Judge Gardiner Greene and the president is Judge John M. Thayer.

The New London County Temporary Home

for destitute and neglected children was established under the general statutes of the state in 1883, and opened in 1884 at the Starr Farm on the New London Turnpike, west of the Paper Mill Bridge. It was removed to the Preston side of the Shetucket river, now part of Norwich, in 1891. It is under the control of a board consisting of the County Commissioners, one member of the State Board of Charities, and one of the State Board of Health, aided by a committee of ladies who serve without compensation, having at all times the right to visit the Home, and suggest improvements to the board, and to assist in the selection of family homes and in the frequent visitation of children who have been placed therein.

The Otis Library

was founded by Joseph Otis, a native of Norwich, who retired from active business at the age of seventy, and, in 1851, established the library which bears his name. Until

1893 it was supported by subscription. Since that date an annual appropriation of $4,500 by the town toward the expenses of administration has enabled the trustees to make the library free to all the people of Norwich. In 1893 an addition to the building costing $18,000 was paid for by popular subscription. The fund of $7,000 given by Mr. Otis was insufficient to meet the increasing demands of the large number of readers who enjoy the privileges afforded by the library, and it has been increased by bequests from Dr. Daniel Tyler Coit, Charles Boswell, William W. Backus, Charles P. Huntington, Elizabeth B. Woodhull, and Martha P. Foster, amounting in all to $53,000, the income, in part, being applied to the purchase of books. The library now contains about 40,000 volumes, and, during the administration of Jonathan Trumbull as librarian, the total registration of book-borrowers has increased to 8,000, and the average number of issues of books has been over 114,000 for the last four years. It is believed that no other library has accomplished equally good results with such limited resources. The president is Gen. William A. Aiken, and the treasurer, John C. Averill.

The Daughters of the American Revolution,

Faith Trumbull Chapter, on the Fourth of July, 1901, unveiled a bronze tablet on a granite boulder near the Town street entrance of the Up-town burying ground, in memory of the twenty nameless French soldiers of the Revolution, who, serving under Lafayette, died while in camp on Norwich Town green in 1778. The exercises on the occasion included addresses by the Rev. Charles A. Northrop, George Shepard Porter, and Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, the state regent, and the singing of "The Sword of Bunker Hill" by Mrs. Martin E. Jensen.

Two years later, July 4, 1903, Mrs. Frank A. Roath, regent of Faith Trumbull Chapter, presided at a large gathering assembled near the East Town street entrance of the burying ground to dedicate the iron gates that had

stood for seventy-one years before the mansion of the late Amos H. Hubbard on East Main street, on the site now occupied by the United States Post Office. The gate posts support bronze tablets bearing the names of fifty-nine Revolutionary soldiers whose graves were known to be within the enclosure. Following are the names:

Capt. Isaac Abel
Rufus Backus Abel
Capt. Elijah Backus
Corp. Ezekiel Barrett
Sergt. Zephaniah Bliss
Capt. Joseph Carew
Eliphalit Carew
Paym't'r Gardner Carpenter
Sergt. Nathan Chapel, Jr.
Edward Conoy
Col. John Durkee
Capt. Elisha Edgerton
Capt. John Fanning
Thomas Fanning
Stephen Gifford
Capt. Silas Goodell
Abel Griswold
Lieut. Andrew Griswold
Benjamin Huntington
Com's'y Andrew Huntington
Sergt. Caleb Huntington
Gen. Ebenezer Huntington
Gen. Jabez Huntington
Gen. Jedidiah Huntington
Lt. Col. Joshua Huntington
Sergt. John Huntington
Gov. Samuel Huntington
Capt. Simeon Huntington
Abiel Hyde
Theodore Hyde
Capt. James Hyde
Drummer Parmenas Jones
Ensign Azariah Lathrop
Darius Lathrop
Jedidiah Lathrop
Jonathan Lathrop
Zachariah Lathrop
Andrew Leffingwell
Col. Christopher Leffingwell
Lieut. Daniel Leffingwell
Capt. Samuel Leffingwell
Ensign Elisha Leffingwell
John Leffingwell
Phineas Leffingwell
Drummer Diah Manning
Capt. Bela Peck
Capt. Joshua Pendleton
Dr. David Rogers
Col. Zabdiel Rogers
Jonathan Starr
Capt. Frederick Tracy
Jabez Tracy
Dr. Philemon Tracy
Uriah Tracy
Simeon Thomas
Capt. Asa Waterman
Capt. Nehemiah Waterman
Asa Woodworth
Corp. Joshua Yeomans

The graves of Corporal Jabez Avery, John Bliss, John Bushnell, Samuel Case, David Hunn, Ebenezer Jones, Drummer Benjamin Tracy, John Morse, John Williams, and Solomon Williams have not been identified.

Addresses were made by Mayor Charles F. Thayer, by Jonathan Trumbull, who told the history of the gates, and by Captain Henry P. Goddard, who paid a graceful tribute to the men and women and institutions of former days. George S. Porter, who had identified the names and graves of the soldiers, read a carefully prepared history of the burying ground. It is worthy of mention here that at about that time, 1903, Mr. Porter voluntarily undertook the extremely arduous task of deciphering and transcribing the stone records in the burying ground that are being rapidly reduced to dust by the effacing fingers of Time. It is believed that not one of thirteen hundred graves escaped his observation and that he copied with scrupulous exactness every legible word and letter. He died in 1908. It is to be hoped that by the generosity of some public spirited descendant of a Founder of Norwich, Mr. Porter's invaluable manuscript, which is now in the hands of his sister, Mrs. Jane Porter Rudd, may find a publisher.

The Daughters also caused suitable inscriptions to be placed near the former home of Governor Samuel Huntington, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and also near the homes of General Jabez Huntington and his distinguished sons, Jedidiah, Andrew, Joshua, Ebenezer, and Zachariah, of Revolutionary fame. The memorial fountain placed by the Daughters in the little plain on Broadway will be described later in this volume.

The Miantonomo Monument.

The monumental stone that for sixty-three years had marked the spot where Uncas, chief of the Mohegans, captured Miantonomo, chief of the Narragansetts, was moved in 1904 to a little cliff one hundred and fifty feet from its original position. The change came about through the purchase for building purposes of the land on which the

monument stood. According to the lay-out the stone was on the dividing line between two lots. By prompt action Miss Maria Perit Gilman and Mrs. Louisa Gilman Lane purchased the two lots and the stone, and also the plot, 120 by 160 feet, to which the monument was afterwards removed. They then appealed to the Society of Colonial Wars, and Major Bela Peck Learned and Jonathan Trumbull were appointed a committee and given funds for the purchase of the land and the removal and preservation of the stone, which thus became the property of an incorporated society. The original inscription was "Miantonomo. 1643." To this was added, "Erected in 1841. Placed here by Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars 1904."

The history of the monument is worthy of record here. In 1841, a year before the Uncas monument on Sachem street was completed, "the late William C. Gilman and his associates," with a view to the erection of a simple memorial of Miantonomo, invited the venerable Judge Nathaniel Shipman to go with them to Sachem's Plain and point out the spot where he remembered to have seen in his early boyhood the great pile of rough stones heaped up in remembrance of their great chieftain by the Narragansetts in their wanderings through the country. As they were entering the field one of the party said to the judge, "please try to remember a shady place, if you can!" The old gentleman surveyed the ground, and, advancing straightway to the shadow of a convenient tree, planted in the earth his silver headed cane, "the ancient cane" of Lieutenant Thomas Leffingwell, friend of Uncas, and said, "as nearly as I can remember, it was not ten feet from this spot!"

The company of men and women, boys and girls, and members of the "Cold Water Army," who assembled there on the following Fourth of July, when the monument was first exhibited to the public, duly appreciated the "shady place," while addresses were made, and a bucket of cold water from the Sachem's spring was poured over the granite block by Thomas Sterry Hunt, then a Norwich school boy, afterward the eminent geologist of the United

States and Canada. Some time later, the Rev. Thomas Leffingwell Shipman asked his father how he could venture to say after the lapse of so many years that that was the exact spot where in his childhood he had seen the heap of stones. "Thomas," said the judge gravely, "it was no time for me to balk!"

It would have been unfortunate indeed had one of the few memorials of the almost extinct tribes been lost to sight and remembrance in the back garden of a private dwelling or hewn into foundation stones for a new building. Miantonomo is fitly commemorated on Sachem's Plain, Uncas, on Sachem street. It may be hoped that, in happier hunting grounds than Narragansett or Mohegan they smoke the pipe of peace, that ancient animosities are forgotten, and the hatchet is buried forever.

The Mason Monument.

Among the interesting events of the celebration of 1859 was the laying of the corner stone of a monument in memory of Major John Mason and the Founders of Norwich, in Yantic cemetery, by the Free and Accepted Order of Masons. At the conclusion of the impressive ceremonies the company returned to the tent on Chelsea Parade, where the Hon. John A. Rockwell delivered an oration on the Life and Times of Mason. The situation of the stone was almost from the first regarded as unfortunate, for, as intimated in Mr. Rockwell's address, the expectation had been that a suitable monument would mark the spot in the most ancient burying ground, on the road from Norwich Town to Bean Hill, where Major Mason was buried. The stone seems to have been forgotten; at any rate, it disappeared from Yantic cemetery. Soon after the celebration it was voted that a balance of about three hundred and thirty-seven dollars ($337.91) remaining with the executive committee should be applied to a fund for the monument. No further action was taken, however, for twelve years, when, in 1871, John T. Wait, James M. Meech, and John L. Devotion were appointed to superintend the erection of

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such a monument as they might deem appropriate. Under their direction a granite monument was erected at a cost of six hundred and fifty dollars, on the site of the old Post and Gager burying ground, on land of Lyman W. Lee which was purchased for the purpose, and the committee and their associates were incorporated by the state legislature in 1871 as the "Mason Monument Association," with perpetual succession, and authority to take charge of certain funds remaining on hand, and to watch over and preserve the monument. The names of the original corporators are recorded on page 709 of Miss Caulkins's history, edition of 1874.

At a meeting of the Association, May 27, 1909, Amos A. Browning, Barzillai P. Bishop, Guy B. Dolbeare, William C. Gilman, Frederic P. Gulliver, Bela P. Learned, A. W. Dickey, Frederick L. Osgood, John F. Parker, Gilbert S. Raymond, Beriah G. Smith, Newton P. Smith, Edwin A. Tracy, Jonathan Trumbull, Henry G. Peck, Charles R. Gallup, Costello Lippitt, Charles S. Holbrook, John P. Huntington, and John C. Morgan were elected members of the corporation; and, at a subsequent meeting, a president and six directors were elected and authorized to have the monument and ground put in order before the quarter millennial celebration. This was done accordingly.

The Thomas Leffingwell Monument.

The Connecticut Society of the Colonial Dames of America, in November, 1898, erected a cairn, a cone-shaped pile of stones suggesting by its form an Indian wigwam, on the west side of the Thames river, four miles below Norwich, to mark the spot known as the "chair of Uncas," to which the intrepid Lieutenant Thomas Leffingwell brought in a boat, by night, from Saybrook, supplies of beef, corn, and peas for the relief of the Mohegans when they were besieged in their Fort Shantok, and were reduced almost to starvation by the hostile Narragansetts. Major Bela P. Learned, in a short address, presented Arthur Leffingwell Shipman, a descendant of Lieutenant Thomas

Leffingwell, as the orator of the day. When the flag, covering the cairn, was removed by Miss Mary Learned, also a direct descendant of Leffingwell, assisted by Lloyd Gray, a lad of six years, said to be the youngest descendant of Uncas, the following inscription was disclosed: "Here was the Fort of Uncas, Chief of the Mohegans and Friend of the English. Here, in 1645, when besieged by the Narragansetts, he was relieved by the bravery of Lieut. Thomas Leffingwell."

Parks in Norwich.

"The proprietors of the common land in the township of Norwich" in 1729 did wisely "agree, vote and grant by a large majority that the meeting house plain shall be and remain to be and lye common for publick use for the whole town forever without alteration." Similar action was taken at the same time in regard to the plain at Bean Hill, and from that day to this no encroachments of any kind have been tolerated at either place.

Chelsea Parade.

Appreciating the value of such open spaces, three public-spirited citizens, Thomas Fanning, Joseph Perkins, and Joshua Lathrop, in 1797 gave to all the inhabitants of the town the land now known as the Chelsea Parade, "for the use and purpose of a public parade or open walk, to be unencumbered with any kind of building or nuisance whatever." To commemorate this gift, many years later, Gen. Alfred Perkins Rockwell and Dr. John A. Rockwell, grandsons of Joseph Perkins, placed a granite boulder near the southeast corner of the parade, with a bronze plate bearing an inscription in the following words:

"Chelsea Parade—given to the—Town of Norwich—for the use and purpose of—a public parade or open walk by— Thomas Fanning—Joseph Perkins—Joshua Lathrop —April 5, 1797—Norwich Book of Deeds, No. 28—Pages 367, 368 and 369."

The bronze tablet was taken away in 1904, probably by a passing stranger—no Norwich man would have been guilty of such vandalism—but Dr. Rockwell generously caused the original inscription to be carved on the boulder, which, it may be hoped, will be a "monument more lasting than bronze."

The Little Plain and Franklin Street Park.

Fourteen years later, in 1811, Hezekiah Perkins and Jabez Huntington, following the example of the donors of the Chelsea Parade, gave to the city, on condition that it should be used only as a park, the smaller tract at the junction of Broadway and Union street, which had been the property of Col. Christopher Leffingwell and is now known as the Little Plain.

In June, 1859, at the suggestion of Levi Hart Goddard, a member of the Court of Common Council, the city purchased for $700, from Avery Smith and Horace Walker, the triangular piece of land at the intersection of Franklin street with the Old Providence Road, and agreed with the grantors to lay out the same as a public park, to be held forever as such, and to fence it and plant trees, and to keep it ever after in proper repair. This has now become a valuable resting place for the weary, and a play ground for young children. At about the same time the proprietors of Laurel Hill also reserved a shady green breathing place in that attractive part of the city.

Meeting House Rocks.

In 1906 Willis D. Perkins presented to the Norwich Rural Association an acre of land on the top of the Meeting House Rocks, thus securing that picturesque, historic spot for all time from danger of destruction. Subsequently the First Congregational Church, enabled by two members of the Rural Association, removed some unsightly shops clustered at the foot of the rocks, and an old building owned by Miss Carolyn A. Sterry was also removed by her

generosity. The precipitous front of the rocks thus opened to view from base to summit, became one of the most interesting and conspicuous landmarks in the town.

Lowthorpe Meadows.

In 1907 Emily Serena Gilman and Louisa Gilman Lane, "in consideration of their love and good-will to the inhabitants of Norwich, and in memory of their sister Maria Perit Gilman and of their Lathrop ancestry," conveyed to trustees about twelve acres of land on Washington street, opposite the Coit Elms, to be kept as a free open space for the public good, to be unencumbered by dwelling houses, barns, or any nuisance whatever, "as a pleasant place of recreation for the people of Norwich forever," and to be known as the Lowthorpe Meadows. All the Lathrops of Norwich are descendants of the Rev. John Lothrop of Lowthorpe, England; hence, the significance of the name, Lowthorpe Meadows.

The value of all these different "pleasant places" for the purposes designated—this chain of little parks extending from Bean Hill to Laurel Hill, each unique in its way and of increasing usefulness—cannot be estimated by their present worth, but it will inevitably be enhanced with each succeeding year.

Mohegan Park.

The park system of Norwich was crowned in June, 1906, by the acquisition of about two hundred acres of natural woodland in the center of the city, the free gift of the owners of the property, whose names are here recorded as among the great benefactors of the city: Dr. John A. Rockwell, the family of the Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, Mrs. Henry L. Reynolds, Gen. Edward Harland, J. Hunt Smith, Charles Bard, the Misses Edith M. and Fannie R. Bliss, Mrs. Henry R. Bond. At the same time the city made an appropriation of $7,500 for the construction of two approaches, and for the purchase of Spaulding's pond within the park.

The natural lay of the land, the varied surface, the rocky cliffs, the well grown forest trees, and the broad lake have enabled the commissioners, by strict economy and good taste, to utilize the small annual appropriation hitherto made by the city to the greatest possible advantage for the needs and pleasures of all classes in the community.

It was proposed that the park should bear the name of Dr. Rockwell, but he declined the honor, and at his suggestion the appropriate name Mohegan Park was adopted. The commissioners in 1909 were Joseph T. Fanning, William A. Norton, the Rev. Neilson Poe Carey, Henry F. Parker, Henry A. Tirrell, and Dr. P. H. Harriman. They serve without compensation, and the majority of them have been in office from the beginning.

Fortunate, indeed, above all others, is the city of Norwich in the possession of a truly rural woodland park within its limits, of such extent and so easily accessible from every side—"common pleasures, where all the people and their heirs forever, may walk abroad and recreate themselves."

Industries of Norwich.

The statistics of the Norwich Board of Trade show that in 1909 the amount of capital invested in manufactures and the jobbing trades was approximately twenty-eight million dollars, and that there were about one hundred and fifty different manufacturing industries. It is manifestly impossible therefore in the limits of these introductory pages to allude to even one tenth of them, but it may be noted that the manufacture of cotton, begun at an early period has been continued and extended by the Falls and Shetucket companies, and the Totokett company at Occum, and still more by the great Ponemah mill, managed by John Eccles as agent and superintendent. It is said to be one of the largest, if not the largest cotton mill in the United States, and is situated at the village of Taftville, which sprang into existence as a result of the development of the water power of the Shetucket river. This was due in great measure to the sagacity of Moses Pierce, who was

also largely interested in the Ashland cotton mill, and in the Aspinook company of Jewett City, now under the management of Oliver L. Johnson. Mr. Pierce was one of the most useful and enterprising citizens of Norwich, where he died in 1900, at the age of ninety-two years. The Norwich Bleaching company, of which Capt. Erastus Williams was the first president, was established by Mr. Pierce, and was succeeded by the United States Finishing company, which conducts at Greeneville a business of great importance in calendering cotton fabrics.

The Yantic Woolen Mill,

formerly a cotton mill, came into the possession of Capt. Erastus Williams in 1824. He conducted the business successfully during his active business life, and in 1862 was succeeded by his son, E. Winslow Williams. The mill was totally destroyed by fire in 1865, but by indomitable energy and industry Mr. Williams caused a new and larger mill of granite to be built and completed within twelve months on the same site. After his death in 1888 his son, Winslow Tracy Williams, became the treasurer and active manager, and principal owner and, subsequently, the president of the concern, which had been incorporated in 1877 as the Yantic Woolen company. During his administration the mill has been enlarged, and the village of Yantic has been improved by the erection of Grace (Episcopal) Church, a granite building for the Yantic Fire Engine company and for social purposes, and a handsome stone bridge, whose arches span the river to the driveway which leads to Rockclyffe, the residence of Mr. Williams, on high ground overlooking the orderly village, the meadows, and the winding river.

The A. H. Hubbard Company,

the legitimate successor of Christopher Leffingwell and Andrew Huntington, pioneer paper makers of Norwich, has had a long and honorable history of nearly a hundred years

since its establishment by Russell and Amos Hallam Hubbard, first at the Falls and later at Greeneville. Its business is now conducted, in the third and fourth generation from its foundation, by Charles L. Hubbard as president and his son James L. Hubbard as secretary.

Did space permit other examples might be named of industries that were established long before 1859, and have been continued to the present day; but attention must now be turned to industries that have come into existence within the last half century.

The Norwich Nickel and Brass Company,

of which Gen. William A. Aiken is the president, and Edwin A. Tracy, the treasurer and general manager, carries on a large business in manufacturing by electric power an immense variety of metal fixtures for interior display, in a modern building of the best type of factory construction, on Chestnut street.

Fire Arms.

Norwich has long been famous for its manufacture of fire arms, and the Hopkins & Allen Arms company, rising Phenix-like from its ashes after the destruction of its property by fire in 1900, has continued its business in a five-story building covering an entire square on Franklin street, the president in 1909 being Arthur H. Brewer.

Crescent Fire Arms Company.

This important industry, of comparatively recent date, is extensively engaged in manufacturing shot guns in the Industrial building on Falls avenue, Central Wharf. The president is Henry H. Gallup.

The J. B. Martin Company.

Among newer industries of importance is the J. B. Martin company's large establishment for manufacturing velvet, situated on the Lisbon road near Taftville; and also the M. J. Green silk mill on South Golden street, which is now controlled by the Brainerd and Armstrong company.

The John T. Young Boiler Company,
with the assistance of members of the Board of Trade and a gift of land on Falls avenue, has successfully begun an enterprise that promises to be of great importance.

The Norwich Compressed Air Power Company
established near Taftville in 1902, at a large cost, a plant of great magnitude for transmitting power through a sixteen inch pipe to Norwich for all mechanical operations. This plant is the first of the kind built in this country.

The Uncas Paper Company,
at its large plant at Thamesville, does a large business in manufacturing paper board.

The Hydro Electric Plant of the Uncas Power Company,
practically a Norwich concern though beyond the town limits, by the current sent over its transmission line, nearly eleven miles long, from its dam on the Shetucket river furnishes power for the Gas and Electric Light Department of the city of Norwich.

The Chelsea File Works,
established by Henry L. Butts, manufactures hand punched and cut files in many different forms.

The McCrum-Howell Company
has a great foundry on the west side of the Thames river for the manufacture of stoves and heating apparatus.

These various manufacturing industries, but few out of many that might be named, are illustrations of the fact that the advantages afforded by the immense water power of Norwich and its facilities for transportation are appreciated by old settlers and new comers as well, who have found it a good place to come to and a good place to stay in. This development of manufacturing interests in the last fifty years indicates greater progress than in any other fifty years in the town's history.

Public Improvements.

In the course of fifty years Norwich has seen many "justifiable domicides," but not one has caused a moment's regret. Norwich never had at any time such fine examples of domestic architecture, "colonial," so-called, as may still be seen in the sea-port towns of Salem and Portsmouth, and all of the oldest houses, like the people who dwelt in them, having served their day and generation, have quietly passed away. Norwich is still without any great landed estates or very costly mansions, but her citizens have always been justly proud of their unpretentious homes, indicating comfort, refinement, prosperity, and domestic happiness. The number of such dwellings has multiplied remarkably in the last twenty years in all parts of the town that are easily accessible by street cars, notably, on the west side, on Laurel Hill, Lamb's Hill, and upper Washington street.

In 1882, Leffingwell Row, sometimes called "the long shop," built by Christopher Leffingwell about one hundred years before, and the large red store adjoining, near the fork of the roads opposite the residence of Gen. Edward Harland, were destroyed by fire. The family of Benjamin Huntington, living in the adjacent Leffingwell house, caused the land below to be graded and terraced, and thus opened a charming view, the only view of the Yantic river that may be had from any point on the main road between the southern part of Washington street and the bridge below Yantic. Some years later Gen. Harland bought the ruinous old house on the corner of Harland road and Washington street, originally the home of Thomas Leffingwell, and afterwards known as the Edgerton house, and annihilated it. Improvements projected with great enthusiasm by Henry Harland, the lamented nephew of General Harland, left the long slope of Sentry Hill and the ancestral family residence free from obstructions. This improvement, and that of the Huntington property opposite, have contributed more than anything else, perhaps, for the betterment of the appearance of this section of

the town. A few rods farther north, Dr. Lathrop's drug store, where Benedict Arnold learned his trade, has quietly disappeared, and here it may be mentioned for the information of coming antiquarians, that they will never find a trace of the old buildings, nor of the house wherein Arnold was born, for it was utterly demolished nearly sixty years ago.

Norwich has lost three church buildings since 1859, the Sachem street church, built in 1831; the Baptist church, a frame building on Broadway where the Central building now stands, and the Universalist church on Main street. It has gained, among other new edifices, the Park church, with its Osgood Memorial Parish house, erected by Mrs. H. H. Osgood in memory of her husband; the Trinity Methodist church, on Main street; St. Andrew's Episcopal church, at Greeneville; Grace Church, Yantic; the First Baptist church, on West Main street; the Central Baptist, on Union Square; the Taftville Congregational church; the Swedish Lutheran, on Golden street; the Universalist church on Broadway, now known (in 1911) as the Church of the Good Shepherd; the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic church, Norwich Town; St. Joseph's (Polish) Roman Catholic church, Cliff street; and St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church on Broadway. This last is specially noteworthy, not only because it is the largest and most impressive church building in Norwich and ministers to the religious wants of the largest congregation, but because in 1911 it was entirely freed from debt by the exertions of the rector, the Rev. Hugh Treanor, and was solemnly consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese.

Some important landmarks have disappeared and new buildings occupy their places; among them the old town hall on Church street which was destroyed by fire in 1865. A new building for the purposes of the town of Norwich, the city of Norwich, and the county of New London, erected and completed at their expense in 1873, stands in a commanding position on Union Square, where its appearance by no means suggests that it has already attained a greater

age than that of its predecessor. A large extension was built in 1909 for the law library, and the enlarged town hall.

Shannon Building.

The Norwich bank, a quaint little building, having a portico with four wooden columns, stood for sixty-six years in the most conspicuous situation in the city, on the corner of Main and Shetucket streets, until 1889, when the bank honorably discharged all its liabilities and retired from business. The building, with some adjoining property, was then acquired by James B. Shannon, who erected a commodious five-story building for business purposes. This was destroyed by a disastrous fire in 1908. Undismayed by his heavy loss Mr. Shannon immediately proceeded to erect a larger and more costly building for stores and offices on the same site. It was the first absolutely fireproof structure ever erected in Norwich, and it not only protects its own occupants, but would be an effectual barrier in case of fire in the adjacent buildings. This and other buildings erected by Mr. Shannon are monuments to his enterprise.

Among the noteworthy public buildings of recent years, in addition to those named, are the Broad street school, the Laurel Hill school, and the enlarged Central school district building on Broadway, the Broadway theater, which compares favorably with theaters in larger cities, and the Masonic Temple. The corner stone of this stately building was laid with impressive ceremonies on July 3, 1893, by the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons. Arthur H. Brewer, the president of the Masonic Temple corporation, in an introductory speech, referred felicitously to the immediate environment of the new building—the church on one side, and that powerful engine of modern civilization, the public press, on the other, and, in near proximity, the refining and educational influences of the public school, the free library, the dramatic stage, and also

the court house, representing the majesty of the law. The principal historical address was delivered by Charles E. Dyer.

The Young Men's Christian Association's building, the St. Mary's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society's building, and the Wauregan House extension, all on lower Broadway, the State Armory on McKinley avenue, built in 1903, the Norwich Bulletin company's building on Franklin street, the United States post office built in 1905, the Central Vermont railroad station, and the New York and New Haven railroad station, all these are important additions to the architectural features of the city.

There are few cities of the size of Norwich that can point to such a group of modern bank buildings as may be seen in "Bankers' Row," where, as long ago as 1863, the Norwich Savings Society, the Thames National bank, and the Chelsea Savings bank erected a large building for their own use, and for offices. In 1895, the Norwich Savings Society, finding its quarters too limited, built a banking house worthy of its reputation, on the corner of Main street and Broadway, and maintains in connection with it a fire and burglar proof safe deposit department. The president is Charles Bard, and the treasurer, Costello Lippitt.

The Shannon building fire in 1908 destroyed the buildings of the other banks just named, and drove them into temporary habitations. The Thames bank rebuilt on the same site a modern fire-proof building thoroughly equipped with every requisite for its business and the accommodation of its customers. This institution has prospered from its foundation in 1825. The president is Willis A. Briscoe and the cashier and active manager is Col. Charles W. Gale.

Other banks on Shetucket street are the First National, the Uncas National, and the Thames Loan and Trust company, and on Main street are the Merchants National bank, founded in 1833, and the Dime Savings bank.

After the fire the Chelsea Savings bank purchased the Universalist church property at the junction of Main and Cliff streets, and has now completed (1911) a remarkably

fine building of classical architecture and fire-proof construction, furnished with all modern appliances for the transaction of its business. The president is Gen. Edward Harland, and the treasurer, Charles B. Chapman.

The Norwich Free Academy.

Reference has been made on a preceding page to the progress of the Academy as shown by the number of its scholars. During the celebration in 1909 the original building, which had served for more than fifty years, was being replaced by a larger structure, severely plain in its exterior, but admirably adapted within for the purposes of the school. The Manual Training department had already been established in 1895 in a well equipped and well arranged building costing about $12,000, which was contributed in large part by the alumni. The Slater Memorial building, the gift of William A. Slater in 1886, in honor of his father, John Fox Slater, contains the Slater Museum, a large auditorium containing many portraits and the Peck library. The Art gallery, annexed to it, was founded by the bequest of Col. Charles A. Converse. These four buildings and the residence of the principal of the Academy are ideally well situated on a broad campus extending to the Rockwell woods.

The foundation of the Academy was due to the zeal of the Rev. Doctor John P. Gulliver, who persuaded citizens of Norwich to contribute $80,000 for the purpose. It is to be regretted that the long list of the original subscribers and subsequent benefactors cannot be reprinted here. It included such names as William A. Buckingham, Russell Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. William Williams, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Greene, Moses Pierce, Henry B. Norton, and many others equally worthy of mention. The spirit kindled by Dr. Gulliver's enthusiasm is illustrated by Mr. Hubbard's unsolicited offer to give "one tenth of seventy-five thousand dollars for a free academy," and by Mr. Greene's response, "I will give one tenth of seventy-five thousand dollars, or

one tenth of any other sum you can raise." The funds acquired by the academy have come solely from the generosity of enlightened public spirited citizens, and would suffice to make the institution literally free for a limited number of pupils, as it is in name, but, obviously, if the number of pupils shall continue to increase, the academy must receive a larger endowment, or else the town, until it shall establish and support a free public high school, must relieve parents from the necessity of paying a part of the cost of instruction, an arrangement distinctly advantageous to the town rather than to the academy which is independent of political control.

The principals of the academy have been Elbridge Smith, William Hutchison, and Robert Porter Keep, all of whom have departed this life, and Henry A. Tirrell, who succeeded Dr. Keep in 1903. Under these honored instructors the academy has fulfilled Dr. Gulliver's hope that it might become "a University of Secondary Education."

The mayor of Norwich doubtless remembered the time honored maxim, "say nothing but good of the dead," when he humorously said, "the best citizens of Norwich are in the grave-yard." However true that may be it is nevertheless certain that they did not always escape the breath of calumny in their lifetime. It would be well if the application of the maxim were so extended that honor to whom honor is due should not be withheld from the living, for there are still worthy descendants of the old stock who reflect honor upon their ancestors but have not received the recognition they deserve. The good work they are doing to-day will live after them.

But, happily, there is one son of Norwich who will be gratefully remembered so long as his beneficent purposes shall be fulfilled in the Backus Hospital and in the Slater Memorial, and who has the happiness, not accorded to all men, of receiving while he is living the enthusiastic encomiums of his townsmen who participate in the benefits conferred by the munificence of William A. Slater.

Maplewood Cemetery.

The population of Yantic cemetery had increased so largely since its consecration in 1844 that after sixty years the necessity of making provision for the future was imperative. Through divided councils the city was so slow to act that a private corporation, the Norwich Cemetery Association, was organized in 1902 to meet the urgent need. It bought a large tract on the Salem Turnpike, known as the Osgood farm, laid out roads, planted trees, and, under the name of the Maplewood cemetery, made the place beautiful and suitable in every way for a burial place. By the provisions of the charter the ground, and every burial lot and the monuments thereon will have perpetual care, and after the stockholders shall have been reimbursed for their investment, at cost and a moderate interest, the cemetery will become the property of the city.

Norwich, England.

It is worthy of record in this place that through the public newspaper press and the librarian of the Otis Library occasional courtesies have been exchanged for many years between the new Norwich in Connecticut and the old Norwich in Norfolk, England, which is regarded by some whose dwelling is in the newer town as their ancestral home. In 1904 the honorable Mayor of Norwich, Connecticut, received from the worshipful Mayor of Norwich, England, as an interesting souvenir, an embroidered cushion cover that had been presented to the Cathedral in 1651 by Thomas Baret, the brother of Margaret Baret Huntington, who came to Saybrook in 1633, and is the ancestress of all the Huntingtons in New England. The whole story is told in the following correspondence:

Guildhall, Norwich, 10th January, 1905.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

I have the honour to transmit in a wooden case a Resolution which was unanimously passed by the Council

of this City on the 22nd November last, with newspapers containing an account of such meeting; likewise the cushion cover referred to in the Resolution.

I trust that the case will arrive safely, and that the contents thereof will prove an object of interest to your Citizens, and remind them of the old City from which yours has taken its name.

I am, Mr. Mayor,

Yours faithfully,

Arnold H. Miller,
Town Clerk.

The Worshipful,
The Mayor of Norwich,
Connecticut,
U. S. A.

Norwich. At a Meeting of Council of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Norwich, held on the twenty-second day of November one thousand nine hundred and four.

Mr. Alderman Wild moved, Mr. Councillor Howlett seconded and it was unanimously

Resolved, On the Report and recommendation of the City Committee that two of the cushions presented to the Corporation by Thomas Baret, Mayor of the City in 1651, for use at, but not now required at the Cathedral, be given one to the Castle Museum Committee, and the other to the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich, Connecticut, U. S. A., for preservation and exhibition in the Museum of that City, and that the Town Clerk be authorized to affix the Corporate Seal to this Resolution.

The Corporate Seal of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Norwich was hereunto affixed in the presence of,

Arnold H. Miller,
Town Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, Norwich, Conn.

WHEREAS, The Council of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Norwich, England, by resolution bearing date November the twenty-second, 1904, did, on behalf of that Corporation present to the Mayor and Corporation of this City, one of a set of cushions presented to the first named Corporation in 1651 by its then Mayor, Hon. Thomas Baret, and said gift has now come into the possession of this Council for preservation and exhibition,

Resolved, That said gift be and it is hereby accepted in the name and behalf of the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Norwich, Connecticut, and

Resolved, That the same be and hereby is perpetually loaned to the Norwich Free Academy to be by said Corporation placed in the Slater Museum for preservation and exhibition, together with the certified copy of the original resolution of gift accompanying the same, and

Resolved, That the thanks of the Court of Common Council and of the citizens here represented by its membership are due and are cordially extended to the Donors; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions suitably engrossed be forwarded to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Norwich, England, in testimony of our appreciation of their distinguished consideration.

Attest: City Clerk, Steven D. Moore.

These introductory pages have necessarily dwelt for the most part on material things, but, although these may indeed be regarded as outward, visible signs of sterling virtues and inward graces, no adequate history of Norwich could fail to commemorate the good people in all walks of life who have made Norwich better because they have lived

here, or to comment on the irresistible influences that have made for righteousness in the community for the last fifty years. While it is lamentably true that wickedness and vice exist and have existed, they do not and will not prevail, and never was it so true as now that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, are here firmly established for all coming generations.

The Quarter Millennial Celebration.

PART III.

So great was the success of the Old Home Week celebration in 1901 that a wide-spread disposition to make it an annual festival might have prevailed had not Gen. William A. Aiken and others wisely suggested, that, as the Quarter Millennium of Norwich was then in the near future, it might be prudent to keep the supply of powder dry for that coming event.

The first official action looking towards the celebration of the dual anniversaries of the city and the town was taken by the Court of Common Council, June 12, 1907, when on the recommendation of Mayor Charles F. Thayer, presiding, it was voted that the matter of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the city be referred to the amusement committee.

The next organization to take action on the subject was the Norwich Board of Trade. At a meeting of its executive committee, February 3, 1908, President F. W. Cary in the chair, it was voted that the president appoint an anniversary committee to confer with such committees as might be appointed by other organizations. The anniversary committee so appointed met March 14, 1908, and voted to recommend to the executive committee a celebration in 1909 of the founding of the town of Norwich, and further, to arrange at once for such a celebration by calling a mass meeting of the citizens of Norwich for the appointment of a general committee. On March 23, 1908, the executive committee accepted the report of the anniversary committee and authorized it to proceed on the lines suggested. On April 6 the anniversary committee of the Board of Trade and the amusement committee of the Court of Common Council, in joint meeting, voted to call a mass meeting of citizens in accordance with the following notice:

Notice!

All residents of Norwich and vicinity who are interested in commemorating the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the town and the 125th anniversary of the incorporation of the city are requested to meet in the Town Hall, Wednesday, April 8th, 1908, at 8 o'clock, p. m., to make preliminary arrangements for the due celebration of these events.

Charles E. Chandler,	Henry Gebrath,
Winslow Tracy Williams,	Geo. M. Hyde,
Charles W. Gale,	Charles D. Noyes,
John Eccles,	Howard L. Stanton,
Frederic W. Cary.	Arthur D. Lathrop,
Albert L. Potter,	Charles F. Thayer.

Committees of Board of Trade and Common Council.

The meeting convened at the time and place appointed; and Edwin A. Tracy was elected chairman and Gilbert S. Raymond, secretary. It was voted: That it is the sense of this meeting that the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the town and the 125th anniversary of the incorporation of the city should be celebrated in 1909. It was also voted that a permanent committee of arrangements be appointed with power to add to its numbers, to appoint sub-committees and others for special purposes, and with full power to raise and expend money and make every arrangement for the celebration.

A nominating committee appointed by the chair reported the names of two hundred and fifty members as a permanent committee of arrangements, who were approved by the meeting. A complete list of their names follows:

William A. Aiken, Jonathan H. Allen, M.D., John C. Averill, Wallace S. Allis, Nelson J. Ayling, Leonard B. Almy, M.D., Rev. J. J. Ambot, Dwight W. Avery, Fitch L. Allen, Jos. D. Aiken, Willis Austin, Geo. W. Adams, Herman Alofsin, Samuel Anderson, Frank W. Browning, Horatio Bigelow, John A. Brady, Nathan L. Bishop, B. P. Bishop,

Arthur H. Brewer, Charles Bard, Willis A. Briscoe, Richard Bushnell, Amos A. Browning, Lucius Brown, Frank T. Brown, George C. Butts, William F. Bogue, Charles R. Butts, Wm. A. Breed, Wm. B. Birge, Thos. F. Burns, Waterman R. Burnham, Martin Burns, Ellsworth E. Baker, Jacob C. Benjamin, Rev. J. A. Broden, Rev. H. A. Beadle (Franklin), W. W. Bentley (Bozrah), F. E. Beckwith, Albert H. Chase, Rev. Neilson Poe Carey, Frederic W. Cary, Lewis R. Church, Adams P. Carroll, William Caruthers, James L. Case, Patrick Cassidy, M.D., Rev. Joseph F. Cobb, Albert S. Comstock, Charles N. Congdon, Charles E. Chandler, Felix Callahan, Chas. J. Carew, E. H. Crozier, W. B. F. Cranston, S. Ashbel Crandall, Chas. Billings Chapman, M. J. Connell (Lisbon), Geo. A. Comeau, Tyler Cruttenden, A. J. Dawley, Jeremiah J. Desmond, Aron W. Dickey, Francis E. Dowe, John Donovan, Charles B. Davis (Franklin), George A. Davis, Alexander H. Disco, M. H. Donahue (Baltic), Henry B. Davenport, Grosvenor Ely, John Eccles, Rev. G. H. Ewing, Otto Ernst, William D. Fitch, Joseph T. Fanning, John E. Fanning, Calvin H. Frisbie, John R. Fowler, Charles W. Gale, Henry H. Gallup, Henry Gebrath, S. Alpheus Gilbert, Wm. C. Gilman, James Graham, Gardiner Greene, James Grierson, Frederic P. Gulliver, Nathan S. Gilbert, Lemuel M. Gilchrist, Prof. J. H. George, Squire Gregson, M. J. Green, Alphonso J. Grant, Jacob Gordon, Edw. W. Higgins, John A. Hagberg, Albie L. Hale, Joseph Hall, Joseph D. Haviland, Edward Harland, Patrick Harriman, M.D., Gilbert L. Hewitt, Michael C. Higgins, William F. Hill, J. A. Hiscox, C. Leslie Hopkins, Charles L. Hubbard, Albert C. Hatch, George M. Hyde, Calvin L. Harwood, Charles S. Holbrook, John D. Hall, John P. Huntington, George R. Hyde, Michael J. Higgins, Samuel G. Hartshorn (Franklin), Curtis L. Hazen (Sprague), Frank E. Hull (Sprague), Chas. H. Haskell, Alexander C. Harkness (Preston), Edw. P. Hollowell (Preston), H. J. Hirsch, Oliver L. Johnson, Charles Amos Johnson, Raymond J. Jodoin (Sprague), A. B. Kingsbury, Rev. M. S. Kaufman, Frank J. King, Samuel Kronig, George A. Keppler, Rush W. Kimball, M.D., Thos. J. Kelly, Thomas B. Linton, Arthur D.

Lathrop, Bela P. Learned, Charles B. Lee, Herbert M. Lerou, Frederick W. Lester, Costello Lippitt, Francis J. Leavens, Albert W. Lillibridge, Thurston B. Lillibridge, N. B. Lewis, M.D., Benj. Lucas (Preston), Ira F. Lewis (Griswold), Christian A. Marx, John McWilliams, E. Judson Miner (Bozrah), Timothy C. Murphy, Chief John Murphy, Archibald Mitchell, Charles O. Murphy, Jas. C. MacPherson, John W. Mullen, Jas. McGrory, W. E. Manning, John H. Miner (Bozrah), William A. Norton, Charles D. Noyes, W. Tyler Olcott, P. J. O'Connor, Charles H. Osgood, Frederick L. Osgood, William H. Oat, Albert L. Potter, James B. Palmer (Lisbon), William H. Palmer, Henry F. Parker, Angus Park (Sprague), Arthur L. Peale, George E. Parsons, A. Walton Pearson, Henry G. Peck, George E. Pitcher, Ira L. Peck, Joseph D. Pfeiffer, John Porteous, Thomas Potter, George S. Porter, John H. Perkins, Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, Edmund A. Prentice, Frank H. Pullen, Charles H. Preston, Louis I. Pratte, M.D., Alex. B. Pendleton (Bozrah), Chester Parkhurst, Shepard B. Palmer, Rutherford C. Plaut, Hezekiah Perkins, Chas. W. Pearson, W. E. Peck (Sprague), John Quinn (Sprague), Henry Ruggles, William C. Reynolds, Rev. Charles H. Ricketts, Gilbert S. Raymond, Zebulon R. Robbins, Thomas A. Robinson, Orman E. Ryther, Woodbury O. Rogers, Frank A. Robinson, Frank E. Robinson (Griswold), Vine S. Stetson, John H. Scott, George O. Stead, James B. Shannon, Dennis J. Shahan, M.D., William H. Shields, Frank H. Smith, Archibald S. Spalding, Howard L. Stanton, Henry J. Steiner, Owen S. Smith, Louis J. Saxton, John T. Sullivan, Clarence D. Sevin, N. Douglas Sevin, Chas. W. Scott, John S. Sullivan (Bozrah), William G. Tarbox, Nicholas Tarrant, Charles F. Thayer, John M. Thayer, Henry W. Tibbits, Witter K. Tingley, M.D., Henry A. Tirrell, Edwin A. Tracy, Rev. Hugh Treanor, Jonathan Trumbull, Rev. W. T. Thayer, W. H. Tift (Griswold), Dwight L. Underwood, Fred D. Vergason, James H. Welles, Charles D. White, Winslow Tracy Williams, Rev. Peter C. Wright, Frank L. Woodard, Otto E. Wulf, Charles E. Whitney, Chas. W. Wolf (Lisbon), Alfred A. Young (Griswold), James M. Young,

William B. Young, H. L. Yerrington, John T. Young, Peter T. Young, Luther C. Zabriskie (Preston).

At the first meeting of the permanent committee of arrangements, held May 1, 1908, the following officers and executive committee were elected: President, Charles F. Thayer; vice-presidents, Edwin A. Tracy, Winslow T. Williams, John Eccles, John McWilliams, Gen. William A. Aiken, and Jeremiah J. Desmond; secretary, Gilbert S. Raymond; assistant secretary, William A. Breed; treasurer, Charles W. Gale; executive committee, Dr. P. H. Harriman, Arthur D. Lathrop, John Porteous, Albert L. Potter, William B. Young, Henry A. Tirrell, James B. Shannon, Charles D. Noyes, Timothy C. Murphy, Howard L. Stanton, and Albert S. Comstock.

In these and subsequent proceedings the coincidence of the anniversaries was not forgotten, but the relations between town and city have always been so intimate, and their boundaries have been changed so many times—as shown by the interesting series of maps prepared by Dr. Frederic P. Gulliver—that no effort was made to separate them in the celebration. No Temple Bar has ever obstructed the progress of the First Selectman in riding down from his farm to the town hall, nor has the Lord-Mayor, meeting him at the gate, proffered his sword in token of allegiance. Town and city have lived harmoniously like mother and daughter under one roof. The old lady and her selectmen have managed her side of the house to her entire satisfaction, and she is not disposed as yet to give up the pleasures and responsibilities of housekeeping to her strong-minded daughter, who feels quite competent to run the whole establishment in her own way.

On June 4, 1908, the executive committee received and accepted with regret the resignation of Mayor Thayer as president of the committee of arrangements and as a member of the executive committee, and thus lost the benefit of his experience as the moving spirit in the Old Home Week celebration. On June 17, Gen. Edward Harland was elected

president of the committee of arrangements, and Edwin A. Tracy was made chairman, and Gilbert S. Raymond, secretary of the executive committee.

It was voted that the chairman be a member ex officio of all sub-committees, and that William B. Young, Dr. P. H. Harriman, Henry A. Tirrell, and Charles W. Gale be a committee to name members of the various sub-committees. On October 26, 1908, Gen. Edward Harland by letter resigned as president of the general committee, and Winslow Tracy Williams was elected in his place. At subsequent meetings the nominating committee reported the names of the various sub-committees, which were approved, and the full list as revised and completed, of officers and members elected, here follows:

General Committee of 250 Members—Winslow Tracy Williams, president; Edwin Avery Tracy, John Eccles, John McWilliams, William A. Aiken, Jeremiah J. Desmond, P. H. Harriman, vice-presidents; Charles W. Gale, treasurer.

Executive Committee—Edwin Avery Tracy, chairman; Winslow Tracy Williams, vice-chairman; Gilbert S. Raymond, secretary; Grosvenor Ely, assistant secretary; John Eccles, John McWilliams, William A. Aiken, Jeremiah J. Desmond, P. H. Harriman, Charles W. Gale, Arthur D. Lathrop, John Porteous, William B. Young, Henry A. Tirrell, James B. Shannon, Charles D. Noyes, Albert L. Potter, Timothy C. Murphy, Howard L. Stanton, Albert S. Comstock, Frank T. Brown.

Nominating Committee—William B. Young, chairman; Dr. P. H. Harriman, Henry A. Tirrell, Charles W. Gale.

Finance Committee—Charles R. Butts, chairman; Maxton Holms, secretary; Waterman R. Burnham, James B. Shannon, Frank L. Woodard.

Literary Exercises and Speakers—Charles E. Chandler, chairman; W. Tyler Olcott, secretary; William H. Shields, Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, Rev. Hugh Treanor, Edwin W. Higgins, John M. Thayer, A. Walton Pearson.

Printing and Publicity—Frederic W. Cary, chairman; John M. Lee, secretary; W. H. Oat, F. H. Pullen, W. B. L. Cranston, George A. Davis, Frank H. Allen.

Ways and Means—Costello Lippitt, chairman; C. Leslie Hopkins, secretary; Charles Billings Chapman, Charles H. Phelps, James H. Welles, Robert W. Perkins, Frank L. Woodard, Charles W. Gale, C. Henry Osgood, Arthur H. Brewer, Charles L. Hubbard, Arthur J. Dawley, Oliver L. Johnson, Winslow T. Williams, Archibald Mitchell, Charles D. White, John Eccles, Henry H. Gallup, Henry G. Peck, George H. Pratt, James W. Semple, Patrick F. Bray, George W. Davis, Henry Gebrath, Dr. George Thompson, Dr. L. I. Pratte, John A. Brady, Albie L. Hale, Grosvenor Ely, Frank H. Smith, Charles D. Noyes, Henry W. Tibbits, William F. Hill, John Donovan, Albert L. Potter.

Invitation Committee—William H. Shields, chairman; John P. Huntington, secretary; Bela P. Learned, Wallace S. Allis, Zebulon R. Robbins, Grosvenor Ely, Gilbert S. Raymond, Jonathan Trumbull, Dr. Patrick Cassidy, Charles B. Lee, Frank T. Maples, F. J. Leavens, Charles H. Haskell, Miss Emily Gilman, Miss Ella A. Fanning, Miss C. C. Gulliver, Mrs. B. P. Bishop, Mrs. Gardiner Greene, Mrs. William H. Shields, William B. Young.

Programme Committee—Winslow T. Williams, chairman; Grosvenor Ely, John Porteous.

Amusement Committee—Nelson J. Ayling, chairman; Arthur L. Peale, secretary; Allyn L. Brown, Walter M. Buckingham, George A. Keppler, Charles E. Case, Charles H. Preston, Henry L. Bennett, John B. Oat, Joseph C. Bland, William A. Breed, John F. Byrne, Ira W. Jackson, W. Harry Jennings, Dwight H. Hough, Dr. D. J. Shahan, James C. E. Leach, George P. Madden.

Automobile Parade—Horatio Bigelow, chairman; John L. Mitchell, secretary; Calvin H. Frisbie, James L. Hubbard, Dr. Charles Osgood, W. Russell Baird, Charles W.

Briggs, George W. Carroll, Arthur J. Dawley, Chauncey A. Sherman, Dr. Witter K. Tingley, M. B. Ring, G. Everett Hall, Julian L. Williams, John F. Rogers, Calvin L. Swan.

Decorating Committee—Zebulon R. Robbins, chairman; Herbert L. Knox, secretary; Otto E. Wulf, S. Alpheus Gilbert, Frank W. Browning, Norris S. Lippitt, Henry J. Steiner, Daniel J. Hinchey, Frank J. King, Henry T. Nelson, Frank E. Parker, John J. Somers, Edward H. Tibbits, E. A. Cudworth, Dr. George A. Comeau, Amos A. Browning, Joseph W. Gilbert.

Fireworks—Walter F. Lester, chairman; Arthur E. Story, secretary; Tyler Cruttenden, George A. Allen, William B. Young, Timothy C. Murphy, John T. Clark.

Headquarters Committee—The Society of the Founders of Norwich.

Historical Committee—Frederic P. Gulliver, William C. Gilman, Frank A. Robinson, William B. Birge, Jonathan Trumbull, Capt. L. R. Jewett, Albert J. Bailey, B. P. Bishop, Adams P. Carroll, Aron W. Dickey, Shepard B. Palmer, Horace Rogers, Albert W. Smith.

Loan Exhibition—Faith Trumbull Chapter, D. A. R., Mrs. Ellen K. Bishop, regent.

Music Committee—James L. Case, chairman; Frederick W. Lester, secretary; Archibald Mitchell, Charles D. Geer, George A. Kies, Eugene Wallner, William F. Habekotte, Ebenezer Learned Frank L. Farrell, Arthur B. Blackledge, Herbert T. Miller, William B. Young, Jr., Charles D. Gallup.

Reception and Entertainment of Distinguished Guests—Winslow Tracy Williams, chairman; William R. Jewett, secretary; William A. Aiken, Arthur H. Brewer, Charles L. Hubbard, Charles D. White, Gardiner Greene, Oliver L. Johnson, Dr. Leonard B. Almy, Charles Bard, Willis A. Briscoe, Archibald Mitchell, Dr. Patrick Cassidy, Frederick L. Osgood, Henry F. Parker, William H. Palmer, John

C. Averill, William D. Fitch, William A. Norton, James B. Shannon.

Schools Committee—Henry A. Tirrell, chairman; Clifton H. Hobson, secretary; Nathan L. Bishop, William D. Tillson, Rev. Hugh Treanor, F. J. Werking, Rev. James J. Smith, Bertram F. Dodd, John B. Stanton, Rev. John Ambot, Walter E. Canfield, Rev. Arthur O'Keefe, William G. Tarbox, F. H. Bushnell.

Transportation Committee—Charles H. Preston, chairman; Joseph D. Haviland, secretary; Frank H. Smith, Charles J. Winters, Alonzo R. Aborn, Ansel A. Beckwith, Gilbert L. Hewitt, John A. Moran, Henry F. Ulmer, Charles E. Whittaker, Benjamin Hall, Calvin L. Harwood.

Committee on Public Safety—Dr. P. H. Harriman, chairman; Frederick Symington, secretary; Howard L. Stanton, John Murphy, George E. Fellows.

Procession Committee—Dr. P. H. Harriman, chairman; Charles W. Gale, Hugh Blackledge, Herbert M. Lerou, Fred A. Fox, Charles S. Holbrook, John D. Moulton, William I. Woodward, James Graham, Irving J. Willis, Edward T. Burke, Michael C. Higgins, John J. Corkery, Rutherford C. Plaut, Charles H. Preston, architect; Dr. D. J. Shahan, Norris S. Lippitt, J. Herbert George, John Woodmansee, Dr. James J. Donohue, John P. Murphy; Zebulon R. Robbins, Arcanum Club; James C. MacPherson, Somerset Lodge, F. Leon Hutchins, St. James Lodge, Charles Billings Chapman, Columbian Commandery, Masonic; Frank J. King, Robert A. Brown, Frank M. Green, Harold T. Sargent, Odd Fellows; Capt. John A. Hagberg, Capt. William G. Tarbox, Military; Vine S. Stetson, G. A. R.; George E. Zimmerman, Sons of Veterans; Ida R. Green, W. R. C., G. A. R.; Michael J. Dwyer, Frank J. Murtha, Terrence Hanlon, A. O. H.; C. W. Worthington, John H. Taylor, A. O. U. W.; William R. Stevens, B. P. O. E.; Michael J. Malone, C. B. L.; Herbert B. Cary, Chelsea Boat Club; S. Howard Mead, Colonial Club; Samuel Kronig,

Benevolent Hebrew Society; Mary Washburn, Daughters of Liberty; Maria L. Button, Degree of Pocahontas; William Weldon, Patrick F. Bray, Albert Thorp, Allen Boyle, F. of A.; Percival Armstrong, Eagles; James T. Carey, Heptasophs; Morris Rosin, I. O. B. A.; James C. Donovan, Michael J. Kelley, James Grierson, Labor Union; P. F. Murtagh, Antoine Paquette, K. of C.; Napoleon Beausoliel, K. of St. L.; Dr. George A. Comeau, Union St. J. C. B.; Archibald C. Everett, Willard H. Palmer, M. W. A.; Percy H. Wilcox, Margaret R. Rohan, N. E. O. P.; C. Amos Johnson, Norwich Club; Charles D. White, Golf Club; N. L. Bishop, Roque Club; William J. Curran, Typographical Union; Herman Alofsin, O. B. A.; Richard Thoma, Ida Weiss, O. D. H. S.; Anna Hammer, O. of V.; John Gamble, O. U. A. M.; Alexander Jordan, Hormisdas Gaucher, Royal Arcanum; Ludwig Anderson, Swedish Political Club; John Lindroth, Scandinavian Benefit Society; Bruno Pedace, Joseph Podurgrel, St. John's Polish Society; Stanislaus Marchiel, St. George Polish Society; Isidore Boucher, St. Jean de Baptiste; Maurice J. Buckley, St. Joseph's Sodality; John F. Amburn, Franklin Bowen, K. of P.; Cesare Del Carlo, Convezzo D'Atri, Italian Society; John Seidel, Maennerchor-Taftville; Miss Harriet G. Cross, W. C. T. U.; Mary Foley, St. Anne's Temperance; Walter G. Casey, St. Mary's Temperance; P. F. Shea, Father Mathew's Temperance; Bryan Hanlon, Sacred Heart Temperance Society; Miss Mary E. Hartie, St. Cecilia's T. A. Society; Dr. Edward J. Brophy, Holy Name Society; Wm. McClafferty, The Evergreen Club; Mrs. P. H. Harriman, Catholic Woman's Club; Louis Andrews, Tierney Cadets; Mrs. D. J. Shahan, Ladies' Catholic Society; George Greenberger, Congregation Sons of Israel; S. Zellinger, Congregation Sons of Joseph; W. Stefanski, Polish School; William Caruthers and William A. Wells, U. S. Government; Henry F. Ulmer, Charles B. Lee, Wm. G. Henderson, Charles D. Gallup, Frederic W. Cary, Henry W. Tibbits, Joseph D. Aiken, John F. Rogers, J. W. Curtis, W. I. Woodward, Philip Henault, Norwich Board of Trade.

Hospitality Committee—Lewis R. Church, chairman; Albert H. Chase, Charles P. Bushnell, Herman D. Rallion, Ebenezer Allen, Rollin C. Jones, Frank Hempstead, Reuben S. Bartlett, Francis E. Beckwith, Gurdon L. Bidwell, J. Frank Clark, Archa W. Coit, Arthur G. Crowell, John H. Ford, Currie Gilmour, Otis B. Hall, Justin Holden, Edwin Oldfield, Henry B. Davenport, Woodbury O. Rogers, F. E. Pattison, C. D. Boynton, D. J. Hayes, William J. Farrell, Louis Mabrey, James Constanti, M. Louis DeMonte, Frank E. Martin, A. A. Adam, George E. Driscoll, Edward Price, Edwin L. Burnap.

Edwin A. Tracy was, ex officio, a member of all sub-committees.

All these committees engaged in their respective duties with due diligence, holding frequent meetings and keeping records of their proceedings, which were reported to the executive committee by its ubiquitous chairman, who was here, there and everywhere, giving close personal attention to innumerable details.

By a vote of the executive committee all moneys received were paid over to Col. Charles W. Gale, treasurer of the general committee, and disbursed by him only on vouchers for expenses certified and approved by the sub-committee incurring the expense and by the finance committee. The records of these sub-committees, and the remarkably full and complete records of the general committee and the executive committee, kept by the secretary, Gilbert S. Raymond, will be deposited in the town clerk's office for the information of whom it may concern.

The details of the work of the sub-committees would fill a volume, but, however essential they were it must suffice here to advert only to some of the more important things actually accomplished.

On July 29, 1908, on motion of Col. Charles W. Gale, it was voted that the celebration be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 7 and 8, 1909. Subsequently the advertising committee reported the printing of half

a million souvenir postal cards in eight colors, showing fifty different views in the town, to be furnished to dealers at a nominal price for advertising purposes and otherwise, without expense to the committee. The sentiment of the executive committee as expressed by the president, by the chairman, by Gen. Aiken, and others was that the celebration should be conducted on the highest plane, free from such catch-penny schemes as advertisements on programmes or similar devices, and supported by direct contributions from the town, city, and private citizens, with such dignity that no criticism could follow.

The ways and means committee reported an appropriation of $5,000 from the town of Norwich, which was subsequently approved and validated by the General Assembly. The chairman reported progress from time to time in behalf of the sub-committees in regard to literary exercises, badges, letter heads, invitations, expenses, etc.

On April 6, 1909, the president, Mr. Williams, and the chairman, Mr. Tracy, gave a detailed account of their visit to the President of the United States for the purpose of inviting him to honor the celebration with his presence. He expressed not only willingness but desire to accept the invitation, on the only free date at his command, which would be July 5. After prolonged discussion in which all the members expressed their views it was resolved that the vote naming September 7 and 8, 1909, for the days of the celebration, be rescinded, and that July 5 and 6 be substituted therefor. The action of the committee was acquiesced in, even by those who feared that the celebration might be rather an ovation to the President of the United States than an historic commemoration, and that the time for preparation, reduced to sixty days, would be insufficient. But, as in the days of Nehemiah the son of Hachaliah, when the walls of Jerusalem were to be rebuilt, all "the people had a mind to work," so the people of Norwich, as they have never failed to do in an emergency, rose to the occasion with one heart and voice, and thus a successful celebration was assured in advance.

In 1859 a young girl who was present at the bi-centennial celebration prided herself that she was entitled to wear two silk badges, one as a native of Norwich, and one as the descendant of a native, whereas, her mother, although she was the wife of a native and the mother of a native, was permitted to wear only the less distinguished decoration of an invited guest. In 1909, fifty years later, all that was changed. Such fine distinctions were ignored, and to every one, whether native born, or descendant of a founder, or an adopted fellow citizen of foreign ancestry, was extended the right hand of fellowship provided that he knew the shibboleth well enough to make his Norwich rhyme with porridge.

The few weeks intervening before the day appointed for the celebration were fully occupied by the committees in planning and discussing, considering and reconsidering, ways and means for the execution of a thousand important details. A general programme was adopted, five thousand invitations were issued, contracts were made for badges, flags, electrical displays, fire-works, bands of music for parades and concerts, for reviewing stands, for a military parade and for feeding the soldiers, for an exhibition of historical tableaux, for the erection of an imposing plaster statue called "The Founders," for hotel accommodations for distinguished guests, for reduced railway fares, for a loan exhibition by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and for the unveiling of a memorial fountain under their auspices, for the exhibition of the airship, "California Arrow," for athletic sports and a harbor parade, and for a grand military and civic procession, all of which, and other interesting events, are fully set forth in the official programme which will follow. A committee of public health and safety, of which Dr. P. H. Harriman was chairman, was appointed, and proclamations were issued by the mayor of the city and the first selectman of the town restraining the use of fire crackers and other explosives.

The historical committee, of which Dr. Gulliver was chairman, undertook to place suitable markers on one hun-

dred and fifty interesting historic spots in the town, and issued a large edition of an explanatory handbook of thirty pages, entitled "Persons and Places in the Ancient Town of Norwich," which will be re-printed in this volume; and, finally, a special committee, consisting of Dr. Frederic P. Gulliver, the Rev. George H. Ewing, William C. Gilman, and Frederick T. Sayles, was appointed to take charge of services on Sunday at the up-town burial ground.

As the day approached intense interest was felt as to the arrival of the President; would it be prevented by the failure of congress to act on the pending tariff bill; would he come from Washington or from Beverly—via New London or Willimantic; at what hour would he arrive; could his private car run with safety on the Vermont Central tracks? All these debatable questions were happily settled. When the time came every man was at his post. He was expected to do his duty, and, what is more, he did it. All the parts of the machine were in such perfect adjustment that no rehearsal, no tuning up, no trial trip was needed. The moment the signal was given the wheels began to move like clockwork, without a jar or a jolt, and so continued without any mishap or accident.

Services at the Up-town Burying Ground.

For the first of the public services in the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town, Norwich invited her sons and daughters to a service on Sunday afternoon, July 4, that fittingly commemorated the thirty-five Founders. It was held at four o'clock in the old Norwich Town burying ground, where a throng of more than five hundred people were assembled among the moss-covered stones that marked the last resting place of many of the forefathers.

The spot chosen for the service was on the home lot of the Rev. James Fitch, where a tall weeping willow overlooking the attentive audience bore upon its trunk the names of four of the Founders buried in this plot—Thomas

Adgate, Simon Huntington, John Post, and Thomas Waterman, as well as that of Christopher Huntington, Jr., the first of the males born in the settlement. Patriotic sentiments re-kindled by the day and by the graves of heroes of the American Revolution, pious remembrances of the Founders, and tender memories of nearer ancestors and kindred combined to make the occasion the most interesting and impressive event of the celebration.

The ushers who arranged the audience in front of the gentle slope where the speakers stood were George F. Hyde, John E. Luther, Jeremiah Murphy, Thomas Casey, William Wells Lyman, and R. Huntington Gulliver.

Dr. Frederic P. Gulliver was in charge of the service, which opened with the hymn, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," sung with full-toned melody by a choir directed by Frederick W. Lester. The singers were Mrs. Charles Tyler Bard, Mrs. Frank Herbert Merrill, Miss Louise Fuller, Miss Elsie D. Brand, Mrs. Frederic S. Young, Mrs. A. T. Sullivan, Mrs. George T. Lord, Mrs. William G. Haselden, Miss Belle T. Service, and Louis A. Wheeler, James Henderson, Louis Brown, George A. Turner, F. S. Birchard, James L. Case, Walter F. Lester, William Oddy, and C. D. Gallup.

The welcome in the name of the Founders was given by Dr. F. P. Gulliver, who said:

In the name of the Founders of Norwich, the thirty-five original proprietors, to whom was granted by Uncas the nine miles square tract, I bid you one and all welcome to our 250th anniversary celebration. I have been asked to do this, first, as a life-long resident of Norwich; second, as a descendant of one-third of the original proprietors who 250 years ago laid the foundation of Norwich; and, third, as one who has confidence that before our 300th anniversary celebration, Norwich will have outgrown the condition of rival villages, and will have become the undoubted leader of eastern Connecticut in business, commerce, transportation, etc.

We stand this afternoon in a portion of the home lot of the Rev. James Fitch, which in 1699 was opened as a burial place for Norwich. I ask you to join in the invocation offered by the successor of Mr. Fitch, the Rev. George H. Ewing, pastor of the First Congregational church.

Following the invocation, the hymn, "Gone Are the Great and Good", was sung.

Dr. Gulliver then said:

Many of our ancestors came from Saybrook, attracted by the water power and level land in this region. The Rev. Dr. Lewellyn Pratt, a descendant of our Saybrook ancestors, will address us on "The Outgoing from Saybrook."

Dr. Pratt, who was heard with marked attention by the large assembly, said:

I presume that I have been selected to speak this opening word in the public services of this 250th anniversary, as a native and representative of the old town of Saybrook. I am to remind you of "the rock whence ye were hewn and the hole of the pit whence ye were digged."

Norwich Pilgrims Came from Saybrook.

As we all know, the band of pilgrims who came here in 1659-60 came for the most part from Saybrook. An independent colony had been established there under the leadership of Gov. John Winthrop the younger. It was a colony animated by great expectations. The importance of the location at the mouth of the great river, the prospect and the purpose of building there a large city, and the hope that many prominent men would soon follow made it an attractive spot to enterprising souls. That settlement was begun in 1635—the same year that Hooker brought his colony through the wilderness to Hartford. Lion Gardiner, an engineer who had seen service under the Prince of Orange in the Netherlands, was induced by Gov. Winthrop to come to fortify the place, to lay out the ground for a city, and to "make preparation for the reception of men of

quality," who were soon to follow from England. He remained four years, and was succeeded by Col. George Fenwick, and he in turn by Major. John Mason. During the first years, troublesome years of defence against the frequent assaults of the Indians, the settlement had for its center and principal feature the fort which Gardiner had built at the first. About this were clustered the houses, and in this, in the Great Hall, was the gathering place for defense, for transaction of business, and for worship. No church was formed at first, for it was principally a military post; and the chaplain of the post, Rev. John Higginson, was the spiritual guide of the colony. Col. George Fenwick, after the failure of "the men of quality," who were expected to join him in the enterprise, transferred his colony in 1644 to Connecticut, and soon after, saddened by the death of his wife, Lady Alice, returned with his children to England, and Major John Mason was persuaded to receive the investment and to make Saybrook his home. There he remained as leader for twelve years.

A Church Formed.

Under his administration the colony thrived, and a more extended settlement was made north, east and west. In 1646 a church was formed and the Rev. James Fitch, who had studied with the Rev. Thomas Hooker and who was recommended by him, became pastor, and Thomas Adgate deacon. Mr. Fitch's ministry, whom Trumbull speaks of as a "famous young gentleman" (he was in his 24th year when he was settled), proved to be a very happy and successful one. Notwithstanding the hostility of the Dutch and the Indians, the plantation grew by the moving in of choice families, some of them from Windsor and Hartford, attracted in part by the popularity of the young preacher. We have meager records of that period, but it seems to have been one that promised well for the settlement, which was now assuming the consequence of a real plantation and becoming something more than a military post.

Decision to Go to Norwich.

After a lapse of fourteen or fifteen years, however, we find that a check is to be given to this progress, the intimation of which is clearly marked by this order of the general court of Connecticut, dated May 20, 1659:

"This court having considered the petition presented by the inhabitants of Seabrook, doe declare yt they approve and consent to what is desired by ye petitioners respecting Mohegin, prvided yt within ye space of three years they doe effect a Plantation in ye place prpounded."

We would like to know more of this petition and of the list of names signed to it, but no copy has been preserved. The order speaks of the "inhabitants of Seabrook," which seems to imply that a majority proposed to remove; and the fact that Mr. Fitch, their pastor, decided to come with them also lends color to that view. It is doubtful, however, if the majority actually came. Mr. Fitch may have recognized the greater need of those who were to go into new conditions and who would require his experience and counsel in the organizations they must effect. Apparently, it was not regarded as the removal of the church, although its pastor and deacon came—Saybrook has always dated the organization of its church in 1646, and Norwich 1660—but in all probability the younger and more enterprising of the colony came, and the loss to Saybrook was most seriously felt. For several years, till 1665, the colony and church that were left behind were in a disheartened state.

Many reasons have been surmised for the removal, some of them too frivolous to be accepted, as that which has been so often repeated; that these Norwich pioneers with Major Mason and James Fitch at their head, were "driven out by the crows and blackbirds that destroyed their corn." We may imagine many reasons, among them, perhaps, was the disappointment that the men who had planned to settle at Saybrook and who would have given peculiar character and standing to that colony had failed to come; and even their representative, Colonel Fenwick, had lost heart in the enterprise and abandoned it. Then,

there were the inducements which the friendly Indians here held out and the offer of a large tract of land for settlement.

The peculiar beauty of this section, with its wooded hills, its fertile plains and running brooks, attracted them. The pioneer spirit appealed to them, was in their blood, as in all the colonies at that time. They must go somewhere. So Hooker had come to Hartford, Pynchon to Springfield, Roger Williams to Rhode Island, Jonathan Brewster to Windsor and Brewster's Neck. Probably this Norwich colony had as reasons for the removal some like those given by Hooker's company in their petition for permission for removal to Hartford, which were:

1. "Want of room where we are."

2. "The fruitfulness and commodiousness of Connecticut and the danger of having it possessed by others."

3. "The strong bent of our spirit to remove thither."

Probably the "bent of their spirit" was the motive, more potent than either of the others or than both of them together.

That act of the general court of May, 1659, which I have quoted, made as its condition that the settlement must be made within the three years thereafter. Apparently no time was lost; and the advance guard came in the summer of 1659, followed by the remainder of the company the next year.

Character of the Settlers.

It was a valiant and goodly band of well to do folk of good ancestry, that had been trained by strong leaders, such as Winthrop, Fenwick, Gardiner, Mason, Higginson and Fitch, had been inured to service in a new country, had already attained to a well ordered life under a constitutional government, and were united under the restraining and refining power of the Christian faith. This colony did not begin in a random way, like so many of the early settle-

ments or like so many of the later frontier ventures, by receiving accessions of restless adventurers from this quarter and that till it gradually grew into stable form and condition: it came upon the ground a town and a church. The people were not a miscellaneous company thrown together by chance, needing to be trained and assimilated, but an association carrying their laws as well as their liberties with them; not strangers, each seeking his own advantage, staking out his own claim and defending it by arms; but a band of God-fearing men and women united into a brotherhood, each bound to act for the common good. They were not mere fortune hunters or buccaneers coming to wrest their speedy gain and then retire; but founders of a civilized and Christian state in which they could establish homes, and which they could bequeath to their children as a priceless inheritance. They were looking forward to permanence and a future and they knew that steady habits, manly toil and fine fraternity of feeling must enter into that to make it stable. All the enactments and proceedings of those early days reveal a community in which good order, decorum of manners, self-respect and high ideals prevailed. The Christian church was the unifying bond and the guide of their lives. They were cheered and strengthened by the constant charm of its promises, and the rigor of the wilderness and the privations of frontier life were softened by its hopes. I do not know how much they thought of the names they were to transmit. I think some of them would have smiled at the coats of arms and the kind of heraldic glory with which they have been crowned, and would have been incredulous of the "genuine" heirlooms that have been handed down; but they did aim to lead honest and honorable lives and to make a community in which it would be safe and wholesome for their children to grow.

It was a sifted seed that was brought by Winthrop to his first settlement; and it was sifted again when Fitch and Mason brought it here. Who they were; how they fared; what hostages they have given to history in the lines of

noble descent, we are to hear in the days that are to follow. It is a goodly story—the orderly life of those early days; then, the patriotic spirit of the time when the nation was born; then, the enterprise of this later time. Norwich, proud of her ancestry, of the achievements of her sons and daughters, of her well earned name, and of her lines running out to the ends of the earth, comes to her quarter millennium with devout gratitude to Him who brought us here and who has sustained us.

And it surely is not amiss, while, standing by their graves, we honor the memories of those heroic men and women and congratulate ourselves on our heritage, to remind ourselves that

"They that on glorious ancestors enlarge
Produce their debt instead of their discharge,"

and, that though these have witnesses borne to them through their faith, "God has provided some better thing for us, that apart from us they should not be made perfect."

After the spirited singing of the hymn, "Let Children Hear the Mighty Deeds," Chairman Gulliver said: In the fall of 1659, or spring of 1660, the first settlers constructed a log meeting-house some 500 feet west of the point where we are standing.

He then presented Rev. C. A. Northrop to give an address on Building a Church-State. Mr. Northrop said:

The Founders.

How many there were of them has never been officially determined till recently, when, according to the signed, sealed and delivered statement of the Society of the Founders, there were thirty-five. This is probably about as near to the truth as we shall ever be able to get.

They were men in the prime of life, most of them with families—of the respectable middle class of Englishmen, with a dash or two of aristocracy. The Hydes and

Huntingtons and Leffingwells and Tracys were of good stock. They were young, vigorous adventurers of the best type. Samuel Hyde was 23 years old when he set foot in Norwich, Simon Huntington was 31, John Birchard 32, Post and Olmstead 34, Fitch and Leffingwell 38, Adgate 40, Tracy 50, Mason and Caulkins 60.

They were in comfortable circumstances. They came to work. They were wheelwrights, and millers, and merchants, and surveyors, and shoemakers, and brewers, and tanners, and cutlers, and stone cutters and carpenters and farmers. They were uneducated, some of them, as to books, but they knew many things. If "Old Goodman Hide" and Caulkins made their mark on legal documents instead of their name, it did not prevent them from making a name.

The Saybrook influences that cradled them survived here for many a day. Fitch and Woodward and Lord, the first three ministers, were of Saybrook extraction and served the church for nearly 125 years. The third pastor of the Second society of the Nine-mile Square (Franklin) was a Saybrook boy, and lingered on till the second half of the nineteenth century. I, myself, might have shaken hands with him had he come to my father's house before he died. And that does not end the Saybrook influence, for when Dr. Nott of Franklin passed away, there came into the Norwich atmosphere the overshadowing delight of Dr. Pratt, another Saybrook product, who is with us to-day and may his shadow never grow less.

Their Incoming.

They came as purchasers, not as conquerors. They came by families, and went to work. So busy were they that in a few years they did not know where their own possessions lay. They kept few records, and if they could only have known how much was to be made of them by a grateful posterity, they would certainly have told us more about themselves. How much would we not give to-day for Pastor Fitch's notes on his varied and useful work for

whites and Indians, and for an even hurried glance over the lost pages of the church records for the first 40 years!

They were an orderly people. They builded well. They organized at once "a Religious Society and Church-State." It mattered not whether they said church or state. Both were one to them. We have here the three fundamental types of society, Family, Church, State.

For sixty years town and church affairs were recorded together. After that, the church records were called "Town Plot Society Records." The town clerk was generally the church clerk.

Their Ongoing.

Statewise, as citizens, they led quiet and peaceable lives with some godliness and much honesty. They were at peace with the Indians. They held offices and held on to them. For eighty years the town offices were held in the families of the first proprietors. John Birchard was town clerk for 18 years with a Saybrook experience behind him. Richard Bushnell served in that capacity for 30 years. Six generations of Huntingtons held the office for 152 years with only one break of one year. In the ecclesiastical line two Adgates, father and son, held the diaconate for 89 years, and seven Huntingtons held the like office for 201 out of 236 years.

They bequeathed property. Homesteads remained in the same family for 100 years and more. Some homesteads to-day are occupied by the descendants of the original proprietors, bearing the same name. The second and third generations were well to do. They were alive to trade. Their patriotism encouraged home manufactures. Just about the close of the revolutionary war there were 20 or more trades and business enterprises around the green.

Their patriotism brought to the front many illustrious leaders in war and in counsel. A sketch of the doings around the old Town Green from the days of the Stamp Act to the Declaration of Peace would disclose what Norwich men and women thought on the matter of freedom and liberty.

In marriage and offspring their ongoings were notable. They were not polygamists, but they had generally two wives, sometimes three, rarely four. Widows married then as now without exciting much remark. The intertwisting of family lines made everybody related to everybody, and nobody could gossip without danger of slandering his relatives. They lived to a good old age and saw their children's children and peace upon Israel. At death, Thomas Leffingwell was 92, Caulkins 90, Adgate 87, Bingham 88, Simon Huntington 77, Fitch 90, Bushnell and Tracy 75, Birchard 72, Mason 72. Most of the first generation were buried in the old Post and Gager ground, where now stands the Mason monument. Four of them whose graves are marked were buried in the Old Town burying ground, where these exercises are being held. Deacons Simon Huntington and Thomas Adgate, Sergt. Thomas Waterman and John Post were surely buried here, and probably Bowers and Reynolds and Caulkins and Lieuts. Leffingwell and Backus.

The increasingly valuable researches of the late George S. Porter have uncovered for posterity many of the ancient events, and he is fittingly remembered in durable bronze at the gateway of the ground where he spent so many days in the service of love for the old Founders.

Educationally, the founders were pretty slow. They had some schools, but they were not up to the average even of that early day. In 1700 the town was indicted by the courts "for want of a school to instruct children." Their descendants have more than made up for their deficiencies in this respect.

As churchmen, they were decidedly "broad." Fitch's parish covered the Nine-miles-square, and parts of Windham and Canterbury. It was nearly fifty years before a Second society was organized, at Franklin in 1718. People came from the east and the west and from the north and the south and went up Meeting House hill to worship.

In polity they were independent with a will. They would have no such squinting at oversight as looked forth

from the Saybrook platform. They were so independent that they were open to a new idea now and then.

They shared in the general religious declension of the years 1660-1740. Till the "Great Awakening" of the latter date, religion was formal and external. There was more head than heart in it. The Half Way Covenant was worse than the Saybrook Platform. The founders would have nothing of the second and had too much of the first. The religion of genuine conversion was preached by Dr. Lord before Edwards and Whitefield came on to the stage, and while the "New Lights" were the logical result of Dr. Lord's preaching, they were not easily recognized by him, and their unusual independence troubled his righteous soul not a little. The awakening took deep root in New London county, where the Separatist movement was pronounced, and the knell of dis-establishment began to be sounded. As Dr. Lord goes out, the new religious ideas come in, and the established Congregational church of Connecticut undergoes dissolution and gives place to the rights of free worship. And with the freer and wider thinking begins a better thought of the outside world. Some of the most fruitful beginnings of the great modern missionary movement had their origin right here on this soil, and so it has come to pass that New London county has the distinction of having given more for the evangelization of the world than any other county in the United States.

Their Outgoing.

Mason's descendants are found mostly outside the Nine-mile-square—all the way from Stonington to Lebanon. His grandson, Daniel's, widow, became, by way of Haddam influences, mother of David Brainerd.

Fitch, dying in Lebanon, sent out lateral branches like a cedar of Lebanon, from Montville to Pomfret.

The Backuses had Isaac, the Separatist, and founder of the Baptists; Charles, the wisest man whom President Dwight knew; Azel, first president of Hamilton college;

James, the surveyor of Marietta; Elijah, the cannon maker of Yantic, and William W., the hospital man of Norwich.

The Huntingtons went everywhere. Their lines went out into all the earth and their words to the ends of the world. Deacon Christopher, the first boy born in Norwich, became grandfather to Wheelock, whose Indian school in Lebanon developed into Dartmouth college. A niece of Christopher's became ancestress of Ulysses S. Grant.

Baby Elizabeth Hyde, the first girl born in Norwich, became ancestress of two and one-third octavo pages of distinguished men and women, according to the testimony of one of the family given at the 200th anniversary of the town.

The Leffingwells settled down near by, and gave their name to a well-known district of the township.

With the coming of peace after the Revolutionary war and the opening of "The Landing" to business, and the advent of roads and postoffices and new families, the grip of the original proprietors on things and thoughts began to relax, and some of the rest of us got our chance.

Their Legacy.

They left five towns and parts of two others—Bozrah, Franklin, Lisbon, Sprague, Norwich, Griswold, Preston, while Lebanon, Mansfield, Canterbury, Plainfield and Windham were peopled largely from the old plot. Along the Yantic and Shetucket and Quinebaug they built their homes and influenced widely the social and civil and religious life of their neighbors.

They left thrift and neighborly kindness and order and patriotism.

They left churches in every place where they settled and left good men to advertise and support them. They set the pace and gave the tone for the life, not only of the town as it continued, but for the city as it began to grow. Norwich to-day has no reason to forget and no cause to minimize the debt it still owes to Norwich Town.

Electrical Illumination of the City Hall.

Founders' Statue on Chelsea Parade.

The exercises closed with the singing of America.

After the close of the exercises in the burying ground an organ recital was given in the First Congregational church by Herbert L. Yerrington, assisted by G. Avery Ray. The first number on the programme was Bach's celebrated fugue on the theme familiarly known as "St. Anne's," which had been sung by the choir and people in the burying ground. In many of the churches on Sunday the pastors preached appropriate sermons or made special reference to the celebration and the religious history of the town. The evening was largely devoted to family reunions and informal social intercourse. The weather throughout was most favorable,—genuine Norwich weather, such as Norwich always expects to have on her high festivals, and thus the celebration of the quarter-millennium had an auspicious beginning.

True to time-honored custom the day appointed for the celebration of American independence was "ushered in," in fulfillment of the prediction of President John Adams, with "the ringing of bells and the thunder of cannon," and at half past four o'clock, or, to be exact, at thirty-one minutes past four o'clock, all the bells in town, re-echoing the peal sounded by the old Liberty Bell on Independence hall on July 4, 1776, hallowed the two hundred and fiftieth year, and proclaimed liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. At an early hour, strangers, who had been coming for three days, arrived in increasing numbers; the railway trains and trolley cars were crowded, and it was estimated that on that day Norwich entertained fifty thousand guests.

Never before was the town so brilliantly decorated with profuse and beautiful designs, arranged with artistic skill and effect. In many places were displayed side by side the special Celebration Flag with the Rose of New England, designed and adopted by the Executive Committee, the Flag of the City, with the heraldic lion, domesticated from Norwich, England, and the Flag of the State, with its symbolic vines and the legend, "Qui transtulit

sustinet"; and, everywhere, even on the humblest dwellings, predominating above all, was the Flag of the United States, not a Royal Ensign, not the standard of a king, but the Star Spangled Banner, the Flag of all the People.

President Taft and his personal escort, his secretary and military aid, left Beverly at an early hour on Monday, July 5, and arrived in Norwich by a special train via Putnam shortly before ten o'clock. As he landed on the platform the presidential salute of twenty-one guns resounded from Geer's hill, and music from the band of the Governor's Foot Guard and the fife and drum corps of the Putnam Phalanx rose above "the thunder of the captains and the shoutings" of thousands of people assembled to honor the President of the United States.

He was cordially welcomed by First Selectman Arthur D. Lathrop on behalf of the town, by his Honor, Mayor Costello Lippitt, and Aldermen Frank A. Robinson and Vine S. Stetson on behalf of the city, by Winslow Tracy Williams and Edwin A. Tracy of the executive committee, and Gen. William A. Aiken, Arthur L. Brewer, and William H. Palmer of the reception committee. At about the same time His Excellency, Frank B. Weeks, Governor of Connecticut, arrived with his staff, and the Right Reverend Chauncey B. Brewster, Bishop of Connecticut, and other high dignitaries.

Under the escort of the committee, the distinguished guests were conveyed in automobiles to the field adjacent to the Norwich Club House, to witness the Historical Pageant, or Tableaux, representing scenes in Indian life, the days of the American Revolution, and of the war for the Union personified by soldiers of the present day, together with glimpses of the future, in which five hundred school children participated. The pageant was designed by George A. Keppler and successfully carried out under his direction.

In the meantime the first ascension of the airship was made, and athletic sports took place at the county fair grounds.

Historical Pageant—Indian War Dance.

Historical Pageant—The Minuet.

When the President left the field where the pageant was presented, he was escorted by Mr. Williams to his residence at Rockclyffe, where, in the presence of Mr. Williams's family, Mr. Taft planted a promising young oak tree, a seedling from the Charter Oak, certified by the Hartford Park Commissioners as a "lineal descendant."

It had been proposed that the President should be invited to be the guest of honor at a public dinner on Monday, but the time allotted for his stay in Norwich was so limited, and the events planned for the day were so numerous that the dinner was necessarily omitted. But with generous hospitality Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Tracy Williams invited a large company of their personal friends, with the chief officials of the town and city and of the quarter-millennial committee, together with their wives,

To meet
The Honorable William Howard Taft,
President of the United States,
at breakfast
on Monday, July the fifth,
at twelve o'clock,
at Rockclyffe, Yantic, Connecticut.

The guests, as they approached Rockclyffe, found the handsome granite bridge and its entrance court artistically decorated with flags, as also the long driveway to the mansion, over which floated a single United States flag, and, after they had been presented to Mrs. Williams and the President, an elegant breakfast was served at small tables on the spacious lawn under the shade of the old oak trees that crowned the hill.

The hospitality of the people of Norwich is proverbial. During the celebration their doors stood wide open to guests, whether family friends or strangers, and there were many homes where the President might have been welcomed with due honor and gracious courtesy, but it is not too much to say that at that time no other citizen of

Norwich could have extended such magnificent hospitality, to so many guests, in such a charming environment in honor of the President.

From this brilliant scene the President was driven rapidly to the city, where he took his place in the great military and civic parade, which moved promptly at two o'clock under the command of Col. Charles W. Gale as grand marshal, and marching up Broadway and Washington street to Harland's corner, countermarched to the reviewing stand on the east side of Chelsea Parade.

In the procession and on the reviewing stand, besides the President and his personal escort, and the Governor and his staff, and the President and Chairman of the executive committee, were the town and city officials, as follows: the Selectmen and Town Clerk, the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen, the City Treasurer, Tax Collector and Street Commissioner.

It is said that four thousand people were in the procession, which was an hour in passing a fixed point. After it had marched in review before the President, he was presented to the great multitude by Governor Frank B. Weeks, who said:

I congratulate Norwich on its celebration and on the beautiful weather for it. I congratulate the people of Norwich and the state of Connecticut in having the President of the United States here as your guest, and it gives me great pleasure now to introduce to you President William Howard Taft.

The President, who was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, said:

My friends:

I think it was last year that I had the pleasure of addressing a Norwich audience. Then I talked to you on the subject of the Panama Canal and I promised to come back here at the 250th anniversary of your city's foundation, whether I was nominated and elected for the Presidency or not. I said that probably you would not want me if I was not elected, and I haven't had an opportunity to test you on

"Rockelyffe"—Residence of Hon. Winslow Tracy Williams, where the President was entertained.

that. But it is a great pleasure to come back to this beautiful town. I like to call it a town because while you make a distinction between the city and the town, the term town suggests its wonderful history. Well may it be called the Rose of New England. Its beauties to-day and its sweet memories of the past justify the use of that term, and if I were a Norwich man I should hug it to my bosom. There is something about the town differing from most towns whose history I know, in the individuality of the town itself. There are other towns that have had noted individuals who have made history. Norwich has had noted individuals whose characters, continued through three great crises, have given a character and an individuality to the town itself.

Major John Mason was a great man and he had a son-in-law, James Fitch, a minister of the gospel in this town for forty years, who was a good man; and there were in those thirty-five men in whose name the nine miles square were given by Uncas, men of bone and sinew fit to meet the tremendous trials of those early days.

Then you came to the revolutionary time and you were not wanting, for out of the descendants of your first settlers you furnished great force to that which was needed to separate this country from England. And then again in the Civil War you furnished much more than your quota, and the names of the men who marched out from Norwich would have done credit to many a larger city with a much greater population to draw from.

One of the things that the history of this town suggests is the character of the government that you had here in the early days. Like that of the government of other New England towns, but perfect in its way, it was almost a theocracy. The minister, James Fitch, was not alone a minister of the gospel as we know him to-day, exercising a beneficent influence in the community, but he spoke by authority, the state was behind him, and the men and women of the community were obliged to conform to the rules of morality and life which he laid down.

We speak with great satisfaction of the fact that our ancestors—and I claim New England ancestry—came to this country in order to establish freedom of religion. Well, if you are going to be exact, they came to this country to establish freedom of their religion and not the freedom of anybody else's religion. The truth is in those days such a thing as freedom of religion was not understood. Erasmus, the great Dutch professor, one of the most elegant scholars of his day, did understand it and did advocate it but among the denominations it certainly was not fully understood. We look with considerable horror and with a great deal of condemnation on those particular denominations that punished our ancestors because our ancestors wished to have a different kind of religion, but when our ancestors got here in this country and ruled they intended to have their own religion and no other. But we have passed beyond that and out of the friction. Out of the denominational prejudices in the past we have developed a freedom of religion that came naturally and logically as we went on to free institutions. It came from those very men who built up your community and made its character. The Rev. James Fitch could not look upon any other religion in this community with any degree of patience, but his descendants, firm in the faith as he was, now see that the best way to promote Christianity and the worship of God and religion is to let every man worship God as he chooses. This community was well supervised by the clergy, and did well by the clergy. The Rev. James Fitch, after fourteen years at Saybrook, came here and presided in the First Church for forty more years. I have heard clergymen say that after a clergyman passes his fiftieth year he ought to be made emeritus and step out of the profession. They did not say so in those days. There was an authority about a minister of the gospel that meant a good deal more than mere persuasiveness, and the clergyman's authority is one that seems to cultivate a long life.

The Rev. James Fitch was succeeded by Dr. Benjamin Lord and he was succeeded by Dr. Strong, all of the same

Reception of the President at "Rockelyffe."

President Taft planting the Charter Oak seedling at "Rockclyffe."

church, and the Doctors Lord and Strong presided together, including six years when they were both ministers of this town, one hundred and seventeen years. Now think of the influence in a community of God-fearing men with force of character, with power to condemn wrong and uphold right, and then you can understand, how Norwich has survived and preserved an individuality.

Major Mason was a statesman. He was deputy governor. His chief was Governor Winthrop and Governor Winthrop, while Major Mason presided over the colony of Connecticut, went to London and found King Charles the II in such good humor that he got that far-famed charter to Connecticut. They said that Charles II was a monarch who never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one. Whether it was wise for him or not, the charter of Connecticut that he gave, with its principles of free institutions and its latitude to the people of Connecticut in carrying on their goverment, was certainly from our standpoint a wise act, and I don't wonder that when they tried to get it away they put it in that oak where it was not found.

The truth is, my dear friends, we hear a great deal of discussion of free government and references made to the declaration of independence which this day celebrates. And some people so construe that instrument that they would make it mean that any body of men or children or women are born with the instinct of self-government so that they can frame a government as soon as they begin to talk. Now, that is not true. Self-government has been fought out in the history of this world and by certain races has been hammered out by a thousand years of struggle and men have taught themselves how to govern themselves. Men are not fit to govern themselves until they have sense and self-restraint enough to know what is their interest and to give every other man all that is coming to him according to right and justice.

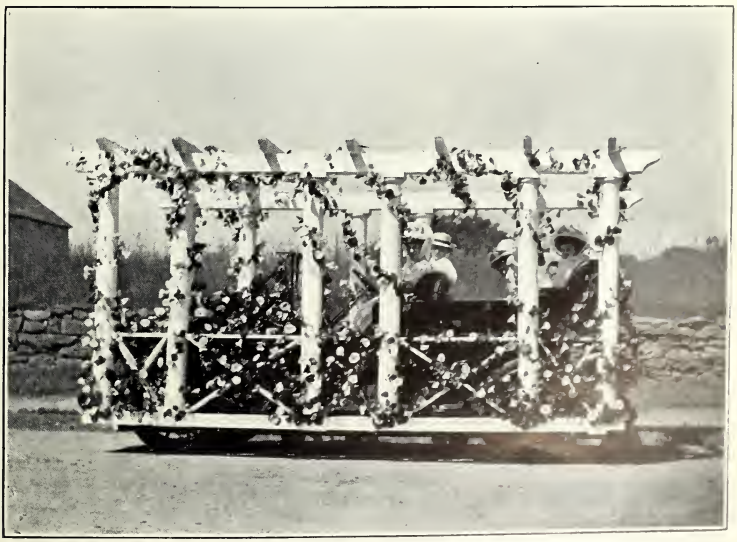
Now, what is true with respect, therefore, to our ancestors is now true with respect to many races in this world. They have to be led on and taught the principle and lesson

of self-government. But our ancestors, by a wise negligence in the home government for nearly two hundred years, came to be the best prepared people there were in the world for self-government. Take the town of Norwich and see how those thirty-five men and the people who followed them made up a government; how they were conscious of the responsibility that they took upon themselves when they attempted a government themselves, and how they carried on an orderly government, a government of liberty, regulated by law. So it was in every town in the thirteen colonies. They were all men of strength of individuality, of self-restraint, and they knew what it cost to build up a government and maintain it; and when on the 4th of July, 1776, they declared their independence of Great Britain, they did it with reluctance and with hesitation because they knew the tremendous burden on their backs, and they knew the responsibilities that they owed to the world and that they owed to the people for whom they were making the declaration.

No better example of the character of those men who made that declaration of independence and who subsequently framed the constitution of the United States could be found than right here among your representatives of the town of Norwich. Your selectmen, your leaders, had the education and the experience that fitted them, as all the Americans of that day were fitted, to organize and maintain a civil government and preserve the free institutions and liberty regulated by law.

Now you have stood and looked at the procession so long that your eyes are strained and I do not mean to strain your ears. I wish again to testify to the profound pleasure I have had in studying the history of the town of Norwich, of going over the characters of your great men and of realizing that the strength of your community—the character of your community—is in the character of the men that made it up; and I doubt not that right here under these beautiful elms, and in these houses, so many of which preserve the memories of the past, there is the same respect

Calvin H. Frisbie's automobile.—First Prize.



C. Morgan Williams' automobile.—Second Prize.

for virtue, for individual character, for honesty, for freedom and for law that was left to you as a legitimate legacy from the ancestors whose memory you honor to-day.

At the conclusion of his address the President, accompanied by the Governor and his staff, was escorted to the Buckingham Memorial, where he held a public reception for an hour in the large parlor, while Hatch's band of Hartford, played patriotic airs in front of the building. Among the two thousand people who paid their respects were United States Senators Bulkeley and Brandegee and Representative Higgins. After this ceremony he returned to the home of Mr. Williams for a family dinner party, and, after witnessing from Jail hill the display of fire-works, was driven quietly to the special night train that conveyed him to New York en route for the ter-centenary celebration on Lake Champlain.

In the afternoon of Monday, John Mitchell, as the guest of the Central Labor Union, was applauded at several points in the procession, in which he appeared as the head of the representatives of organized labor, and afterwards he delivered an address at the band stand in Union Square before an audience of several hundred persons, to whom he was presented by Dr. Harriman.

A magnificent display of fire-works on Rogers hill opposite the railroad station closed the second day of the Norwich quarter-millennial celebration.

The public events of the third and last day of the celebration began at half past eight o-clock with an exhibition drill and parade by the fire department under Fire Chief Howard L. Stanton, and an automobile parade an hour later. These events interested a large number of spectators who thronged the principal streets.

Memorial Fountain.

An interesting feature of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary was the presentation by Faith Trumbull chap-

ter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the city of a memorial drinking fountain of Westerly granite, in commemoration of the gift of the Little Plain to the city of Norwich by Capt. Hezekiah Perkins and Hon. Jabez Huntington, in 1811. There was a pleasing order of exercises attending the presentation, which were enjoyed by fully 2,000 people. On an elevated platform were past state regents, those who took part in the exercises, and Jonathan Trumbull and Gen. William A. Aiken. Directly in front were chairs for the members of Faith Trumbull chapter and visiting Daughters, and chairs were reserved for Governor Weeks and his staff.

The regular exercises were commenced with rendition of the "Star Spangled Banner," which was followed with an invocation by Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, D.D.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Buel of Litchfield, the state regent, then extended greeting in part as follows:

Madame Regent, Madame Honorary State Regent, members of Faith Trumbull chapter, citizens of Norwich and guests:

It is my happy privilege to-day to bring greetings from the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, to Faith Trumbull chapter and to ancient Norwich on this impressive occasion. To reach the distinction of a 250th anniversary has not yet been the good fortune of many of our towns, though we trust that it is in store for all, even as many a happy couple looks forward to some golden wedding as the culmination of a long life of good deeds.

It only remains to offer my heart-felt congratulations to beautiful Norwich upon this event so soon to become one of the brightest pages in her already notable history, and to say to Faith Trumbull chapter, Ye have fought the good fight of faith—faith in the principles of that society which you are honoring in your patriotic action of to-day; faith in the principles of human generosity and unselfishness which you are memorializing to-day; and faith in all those qualities that made Faith Trumbull a woman to be loved,

a patriot to be honored, and an example to be followed; and thus, in your high endeavors does Faith Trumbull live again in these her Daughters—fighting even yet the good fight of faith.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Buel's greeting Ebenezer Learned sang the "Connecticut State Hymn," written by the blind composer, Fanny J. Crosby, and adopted by the state legislature as the state hymn. The assemblage joined in the chorus and Hatch's band accompanied.

Presentation of Fountain.

Mrs. Ellen M. R. Bishop made the presentation of the fountain to the city through Mayor Costello Lippitt, and said:

Honorable Costello Lippitt, Mayor of the City of Norwich, and Friends:

Representing the members of Faith Trumbull chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, it is my privilege in their name to present to the city of Norwich, through you, its representative, this memorial fountain.

The national society of the D. A. R. was organized eighteen years ago for patriotic, historical and educational purposes. Inspired by the high ideals of the society to which it belongs, Faith Trumbull chapter has continued the work which was inaugurated in Norwich by its former citizens who erected monuments to the memory of Capt. John Mason, Uncas, Miantonomo, and to the donors of Chelsea Parade—Joseph Perkins, Thomas Fanning and Joshua Lathrop.

We have, with the invaluable aid of the late George S. Porter, been able to identify and mark the last resting place of the little band of French soldiers who came to this country as a part of the army of General Lafayette and who were buried in unmarked and almost forgotten graves at Norwich Town.

We have placed upon enduring bronze the names of the Revolutionary soldiers whose dust lies in the Old Bury-

ing Ground. We have also marked in granite some of the historic Revolutionary houses, and now we have put in permanent form our tribute to the memory of two men whose deed of generosity in the year 1811 had at least few duplicates. It is comparatively easy to follow where others lead, but Hezekiah Perkins and Jabez Huntington were among those who led that others might follow.

Though but the brief space of one hundred years has elapsed since they gave this land to Norwich, we find it difficult to gather many facts about their daily lives.

They lived as respected citizens in the two houses at our left, now occupied by Mrs. Charles M. Coit and Mrs. H. H. Osgood, and their descendants bear testimony that they were Christian men, and the records show that they were men of business ability, Jabez Huntington being the second president of the Norwich Savings Society, which after the lapse of one hundred years is so ably represented here to-day in the person of Mayor Lippitt. But the deed of generosity which gave to Norwich this open space will be their memorial when other facts concerning their lives are forgotten.

How far-reaching their influence has been, none can tell; the same spirit that prompted them to benefit their native town has also influenced other citizens to give Laurel Hill park, the large tract of land now known as Mohegan park, and the fair Lowthorpe meadows.

Magnificent gifts have been made all over the land for park purposes, but we place our memorial fountain reverently upon this little plot given by men who were among the pioneers in this movement.

While we perpetuate the memory of these two whose love for their fellow men prompted this gift, let us, as we enjoy this grateful shade, not forget George B. Ripley, who lived in the third house below at our left, now occupied by his daughters, the Misses Ripley. He too, loved his fellow men and with desire to serve them outlined the park with young trees, thus beautifying the gift of Mr. Perkins and Mr. Huntington.

We as a chapter in this public way wish to thank all of our friends and the descendants of these two gentlemen who have contributed liberally toward our fountain fund, and we would also thank Mayor Lippitt and the city officials who have on this 250th anniversary set young trees to replace those planted by Mr. Ripley which are now suffering from blight and must soon die.

Fifty years hence, when others gather under the shade of these trees as we do to-day, may they receive fresh inspiration from us, as we from those who have preceded us, and so the influence of those who have gone before repeat itself for good in the generations to follow.

Miss Mary Lanman Huntington, grand-daughter of Jabez Huntington, and Miss Helen Lathrop Perkins, great grand-daughter of Hezekiah Perkins, then proceeded to the fountain, about three hundred feet from the speakers' stand, and removing the stars and stripes, revealed the granite fountain with bubbling drinking tubes and with drinking bowls on the lower sides for dogs and birds.

This ceremony over, Mrs. Bishop, continuing, said:

Mayor Lippitt: In your custody and that of the city of Norwich we place our memorial fountain. May it, like this open space and these trees, prove a blessing to the children who play here from early spring to late fall; to the visitors who come in increasing numbers to our city and loiter in this park; to the lovers who occupy its benches, and to those who come from the heated quarters of the town and spend their summer evenings here.

It is not a large gift which we leave with you to-day, but we hope that in the dispensing of one of God's free gifts to the public it may bring unalloyed comfort.

Mayor Lippitt accepted the gift in behalf of the city in the following words:

Mrs. Bishop and Ladies of Faith Trumbull Chapter:

We rejoice that there are not only "Sons" but also "Daughters" of the American Revolution, equally patriotic

the one with the other; and that in these "piping times of peace," when there are no rude alarms of war, no call for them to make clothing and send supplies to the soldiers at the front or nurse the sick and wounded in hospitals, they can and do commemorate their illustrious deeds in enduring bronze and granite.

That also they recognize the service of those public spirited citizens who with generous forethought have long ago learned the great truth that the highest happiness to be gotten out of life is secured by contributing to the comfort and happiness of others.

With that purpose you have gathered here to-day to perpetuate with this beautiful fountain, in close proximity to their former homes, the memory of those honored citizens, Hezekiah Perkins and Jabez Huntington, who gave this "open space" for the comfort and enjoyment of present and future generations.

In the name and in behalf of the city of Norwich, which I have the distinguished honor to represent, I gratefully accept your beautiful and appropriate memorial gift, with the assurance that it will be to all who shall hereafter enjoy its "unalloyed comfort" not only a perpetual reminder of the generous donors of this Little Plain but also of the loyalty and patriotic zeal of the ladies of Faith Trumbull Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Rev. Edwin W. Bishop, D.D., a native of Norwich, now of Oak Park, Ill., was presented by the Regent of Faith Trumbull chapter, and said, in part:

Madame Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, Fellow Countrymen and Fellow Townsmen:

These days through which we are now passing are full of intense interest to every inhabitant and to every native son and daughter of this beautiful city, rightly called "The Rose of New England." With its princely streets and stately elms—alas! that so many which used to be yonder are no more—with its dignified homes, with its magnificent schools and with its splendid traditions that root back into

a great historic past, Norwich is the fond mother of proud sons and daughters who at this time throng back to do her honor and reverence.

Fellow townsmen, I bring to you to-day the greetings of the great west as voiced in the well known words of Kipling:

Oh the east is east and the west is west
And never the twain shall meet,
Till earth and sky stand presently before God's judgment seat.
But there is neither east nor west,
Nor border, nor breed, nor birth,
When two strong men stand face to face,
Though they come from the ends of the earth.

Norwich has been particularly favored in the past by numbering among its citizens a goodly fellowship of public spirited men. Such time honored names as Perkins, Huntington, Blackstone, Lanman, Slater and many others would have been a goodly heritage for any city. These men were not satisfied merely to live in the present, but they builded for the future. They were men of vision; and true statesmanship, whether national or local, is always a result of vision, for where there is no vision, according to a very old book, the people perish. Given vision, however, and untold generations will rise up and call you blessed.

One of the crowning glories of Norwich is that it has had men of vision. We are standing on a little plot of ground familiarly known as the Little Plain. We may not all be aware that we are here to-day because of the vision of two public spirited citizens in the hoary past—Captain Hezekiah Perkins and Jabez Huntington—who were pioneers in a movement which has resulted in large gifts of land for similar purposes since. Up at the end of this street stands an institution of which every citizen and son of Norwich is proud. She may not be the greatest in Israel, but along with Daniel Webster referring to Dartmouth College, there be those of us that have reason to love her. Many of us have lit our lamps with her oil and fed at her

table. Why this Free Academy with her honored traditions and inspiring history? Because of the vision quality in Dr. John P. Gulliver and others with him who saw and dared to follow what they saw—a vision!

Here on this Little Plain which has not echoed to the tramp of armed feet so much as the Great Plain yonder, dedicated therefore in the atmosphere of peace for the purposes of peace, the Faith Trumbull chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have conceived in vision of this added aesthetic attraction to the public architecture of Norwich, while at the same time ministering to our humble creature needs. It is altogether fitting that this memorial to Captain Hezekiah Perkins and Jabez Huntington, planned by women, should be just what it is, not a statue or a memorial window, but a fountain of generosity which will stand here, not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give of its cool delights for the service of many. And to me not the least significant feature is the provision whereby not only mankind but also the small animal may slake his thirst.

Daughters of the American Revolution, may the knowledge that you have ministered to the needs of even the humblest of earth's creatures be to you a source of genuine satisfaction.

As I come back to my native heath from time to time, and especially as I come back this time, I am reminded that, like the Apostle Paul, I too was once a citizen of no mean city!

From Greeneville to the West Side and from Laurel Hill to Norwich Town, may the name of old Norwich be kept ever bright because the visions of her sons shall equal the visions of their sires and the virtue and the service of her daughters shall be in no wise inferior to the virtues and the service of the matrons of the past! God bless the state of Connecticut, and doubly bless old Norwich!

The closing address by Mrs. Sara T. Kinney of Hartford, honorary state regent of the Connecticut Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was as follows:

Madame Regent, Members and Guests of Faith Trumbull Chapter:

The Rose of New England is abloom to-day. Every gift of grace, color and fragrance is hers without reservation. Pomp and ceremony are also hers—the blare of trumpets, the roll of drums, the boom of cannon, the peal of bells, the stately tramp, tramp of the uniformed hosts—are all for Her. The president of the United States and the governor of our commonwealth have honored the occasion with their presence—distinguished men and women from far and near are here to rejoice with this radiant Rose. In prayer, speech and song a great historical event has been celebrated and consecrated, and last, but not least, the Daughters of the American Revolution have added their tribute of remembrance for yesterday, of rejoicing for to-day, and of refreshment for to-morrow.

The past, the present and the future are each represented in the gift which Faith Trumbull chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, presents this morning to its beloved Rose.

This memorial fountain is a very gracious gift to the town from the Daughters of Norwich, and it signifies to us the affection of Faith Trumbull chapter for the home of its birth. It also marks an epoch in the history of the town. It is a worthy example of what Daughters of the American Revolution are doing all through the land, and especially right here in Connecticut, in accentuating the raison d'etre of our organization. For 250 years Norwich has been making history, and the time has now come for marking history, lest future generations forget. I am not here to voice the gratitude of Norwich to Faith Trumbull chapter for this notable gift, nor am I to speak, more than briefly, of the pride and pleasure which every Connecticut "Daughter" feels in this achievement. But I do regard myself as a committee of one to express to the chapter the appreciation and gratitude for this kindly and generous thought for their comfort, of our feathered friends, who will later

on sing your praises in their own fashion; and of our truest, most loving and most lovable four-footed friends, "The little dogs—Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart," also the "Mastiff, Greyhound, Mongrel, Grim, Hound, or Spaniel, brach or lym, or bobtail tyke, or trundle-tail."

They are all friends of mine and, as they are not represented on to-day's programme I am taking it upon myself to try and make clear to you the gratitude which fills their hearts for this cool, life saving bounty which you have provided for them. "This is the goblet from whose brink, all creatures that have life must drink."

Therefore, Madam Regent, in behalf of those who speak a language strange to us, but who wear the unmistakable insignia of friendliness and loyalty to man and womankind, I tender to Faith Trumbull chapter the thanks for this gift to them, of the birds of the air, and the four-footed guardians and lovers of our homes.

We do not forget Faith Trumbull's commemorative achievements in past years—the marking of historic sites, the monument to our French allies in the Revolutionary War, and the memorial gates at the entrance of the God's acre where those patriots sleep their last sleep.

Faith Trumbull Chapter is living up to its high and happy privileges as a commemorative, historical and patriotic organization, and over and over again has it justified its right to continued existence as such an organization. It is also justified in congratulating itself and in inviting the congratulations of its friends upon having become an ackowledged factor for good in this community.

The society which we have the honor to represent—the largest patriotic, hereditary society in the world—was organized for a definite purpose. It is not a social club, but has a well defined mission of its own, which includes, among other things, the duty of keeping green the memory of the spirit of the heroes and heroines who achieved American independence, and of emblazoning their names upon the

walls of the Hall of Fame which each of us has erected within our own heart. To set for ourselves a high standard of personal and social ethics, to save history, to inculcate the principles of a Christian patriotism in the hearts of the people—to do all we can and may do to make this a country with a conscience—these are among the things that Daughters of the American Revolution accept as a large part of the mission imposed upon them by their heritage of noble blood, and by their unwritten vows when they place their names upon the long and ever growing muster-roll of those who are descended from the makers of a mighty nation.

The exercises on the Little Plain closed with the singing of "America," with band accompaniment.

Literary Exercises.

The literary exercises of the celebration were held at the Broadway Theater on Tuesday afternoon, when a large audience listened with interest to the unfolding of Norwich history by the orators of the day.

Seated upon the stage with the general chairman of the celebration, Hon. Winslow T. Williams, who was president of the day, were the three speakers—President Harry A. Garfield of Williams college, Judge Samuel O. Prentice of Hartford and Arthur L. Shipman of Hartford; Principal H. A. Tirrell, Mayor Costello Lippitt, Dr. Samuel H. Howe, First Selectman A. D. Lathrop, A. L. Comstock, Executive Committee Chairman Edwin A. Tracy and Fire Chief Howard L. Stanton.

The choir of seventy voices, directed by Frederick W. Lester, and the Harmony club for the orchestra, were also seated upon the stage, and the latter opened the programme with a well rendered selection.

The introductory address was made by President Williams as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Sons and Daughters of dear old Norwich, who this day welcomes home her children:

On behalf of the general committee of more than 250 citizens chosen by a mass meeting of this town, I have the distinguished honor of being the official head of this celebration and the great pleasure of presiding at this meeting.

I realize, as we all do, the local, state and national importance of the historical events which we are celebrating, and the pride and gratification we feel at being, by ties of blood, residence and love, connected with this ancient town and unique city.

This quarter millennium of the founding of the town of Norwich by John Mason and his hardy company of 35, and these exercises commemorative thereof are of the deepest interest and significance. There is scarcely a community in this wide country, north, east, west and south, from Maine to California, from Florida to Washington, in Alaska, our insular possessions in the blue Pacific and in the West Indies, but has at least one voice claiming common heritage with us, and reverence, gratitude and pride toward all those who have gone before and left their mark in the 250 years of struggle, adversity and success, on this age and generation and on this hallowed and historic ground.

This is an epoch-making age and generation, and this town has borne no small part in the development of these United States.

The sons and daughters Norwich has sent out who have carved for themselves names of honor and national repute are too many to record here. Many states and cities look on Norwich as grandchildren on their grandmother, giving her the honor due her age and experience. This grandmother shows to-day by her beauty and perennial charms that her heart is still young, taking her honors lightly, loving and loved by all.

Each succeeding generation has left its mark, and what our fathers have accomplished we can carry on with increased impetus and add yet other laurel wreaths of success to those which commemorate the progress toward the fulfilment of all that Norwich is destined to achieve.

We may well congratulate ourselves on the exceptional mark of interest the president of the United States, William H. Taft, has shown by his visit on this occasion. The presence of the governor of this state and so many distinguished guests gives added lustre and dignity to our celebration.

Our minds are crowded with the wonderful scenes these hills have witnessed. Ages long before the fabled beauties of this country were whispered by the Indians to the white men, stirring scenes took place.

The early history of the settlement is full of historic tableaux. The struggles and sacrifices of Norwich during the Revolutionary period are engraved in letters of gold on her escutcheon. Norwich's noble reply to her country's demands at the time of her threatened disruption are so recent as to be familiar to us all.

And to-day we gather together to unite in this memorial celebration, looking backward upon its cherished history and forward with clear eye to the future and all its promises.

The year 1659 was a memorable one in the history of this town. Our speakers this afternoon will tell us the thrilling and honorable history of the Rose of New England. Suffice it to say, in thinking of the half century since our last celebration, our minds are filled with awe at our wonderful development in arts, industries and education, and in the fast pace set us by the world's incomparable progress and inventions I believe we can still hold our own.

Many of the honored names of two and a half centuries are still with us, and added thereto are many younger names in this great country who are winning fame and honor.

American stock and the best of our adopted sons and daughters, forming a new American heraldry, will still support and cherish American prestige, Connecticut tradition and Norwich destiny.

This address was followed by the anthem, "Great and Wonderful Are Thy Works" (Spohr), beautifully sung by

the choir. The Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Howe followed with the reading of the Scripture and prayer.

Words of welcome were extended by Mayor Lippitt, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Though it seems somewhat irregular and quite out of the usual course to welcome guests to whom we have already said farewell, it certainly would be a cause for lasting regret were we to fail to express our appreciation of the visit to our ancient town and city of the president of the United States and the governor of Connecticut, both of whom, in response to our invitation, at considerable inconvenience to themselves, laid aside the engrossing cares of nation and state that they might grace this anniversary occasion by their presence.

While we feel confident that the cordial greetings of yesterday and the universal manifestation of regard extended by the people was to them a sure recognition of the distinguished honor conferred upon us, we yet feel constrained to add our word of welcome, at this time, that there may be a permanent record of the fact of their visit to us, and a due expression of our gratitude therefor.

And what shall we say of our other guests who have come and gone. The midshipmen of our navy, the Putnam Phalanx, the Governor's Foot Guard, the United States regulars, and other organizations that helped to make up the magnificent pageant of yesterday! To all these we say "Hail and farewell."

To these distinguished guests to whom we are about to listen, sons or "near-sons" of Norwich, who come with greetings from college halls, business office and court room, we extend a most cordial welcome, and we are deeply grateful for their willingness to add so largely to the interest and success of this occasion. We realize that it is no small matter for men just closing the busiest time of the year, without rest or recuperation, to undertake the service they so cheerfully render, and so all the more we desire to express our appreciation therefor.

To the descendants of the "white man's friend," the great chief, Uncas, some of whom are still with us, to the sons and daughters of the Founders, who have established for themselves homes in all parts of our country, carrying with them the New England character and enterprise, and to those who have "found us" later, yet who are equally glad to come back and renew the associations of the dear home town and city, to one and all we say, "Welcome, thrice welcome."

May your sojourn be as joyous to you as it is pleasant to us, and may it renew and strengthen your love for the Rose of New England, whose anniversary we celebrate. When again we shall return to our homes and take up anew the strenuous duties of life, may this brief visit to the sacred shrines of olden time be an inspiration to grander and nobler effort, and, like the honored men and women of the early days, may our lives find their vindication in the deeds we have wrought.

President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College, a son of President James A. Garfield and a descendant of the Rev. James Fitch, was then introduced by Mr. Williams, and delivered the following address on the Early History of Norwich:

The history of the first century and a quarter of Norwich is a history of quiet growth, of the gradual development of a century of vigorous national life. There were stirring times, especially at the beginning, and until the red men had ceased to be a menace; but, taken as a whole, the period from the settlement to the Revolution was a period of preparation. It was the period of strong root growth upon which so much of the future of the tree depends. Before 1659 was the unbroken forest for the conflict of warring tribes. After 1783 came industrial development and a sense of nationality. Had the growth of the American colonies approached in rapidity the development of the American states, we should to-day be neither so strong nor so far advanced. It was a slow growth of the century before the

Revolution that gave to the United States its fiber and determined the quality of its institutions.

A Brave Company.

It was indeed a brave company that followed Major John Mason and his venerated pastor, Rev. James Fitch, from Saybrook, to the plantation in Mohegan territory in the fall of 1659, and the imagination is easily excited by the too meagre accounts which have come down to us of the adventures of those hardy settlers and their experiences. Tales of the warpath and of the pioneer have a fascination for children and for all ages—including the grown-ups. But of equal or of greater importance is the history of the "forgotten half century," when the third and fourth generations, resting content with what their fathers had begun, developed by degrees, so small as to be imperceptible, except on long periods of time, the sentiments, ideals, the strength and sturdiness of a generation destined to create a new standard of excellence for the nations. The men of 1776 and 1787 knew what they believed and why they believed it. Whatever inheritance can do, and it is perhaps less in a specific way than we are apt to think, had been done. The men of that day had inherited, at the least, sturdy bodies, normal minds and tendencies to look at things in a sane and normal way. They had been reared as their fathers and grandfathers had been reared, to fear God, to believe in the necessity of hard work, and to use their minds as well as their hands. If in the earlier years "book learning" was not extensive, it seems fairly safe to assume that its quality was intensive and therefore of the sort known in pedagogics as a discipline.

Norwich Avoided Law.

By the early laws of the colonies every town of thirteen families was ordered to maintain a school at which reading

and writing were taught. But the records of Norwich contained no mention of a schoolmaster until 1677. Probably no regular school was maintained during those first seventeen years, when the forests were being cleared and the "nine miles square" were converted from an Indian hunting ground to a New England village, with its main street and neighboring farms. Whatever was done by way of teaching was doubtless accomplished after the day's work was over, while the long twilight lasted or when the shut-in season found the children quartered about the wide-mouthed fire-places of those wilderness homes, by fathers and mothers, who remembered less strenuous but not happier days across the sea, and who perhaps found it convenient to dispel visions of hostile attacks by prowling red-men before the children were tucked up for the night. But we are told that in 1677 arrangements were made for nine months of schooling at a stipend for the teacher which makes the much complained of salaries of to-day seem quite sumptuous.

John Birchard was engaged, and the town obligated itself to pay £25 for his support. Whether the name of the schoolmaster was regarded as significant we are not told; but unless the first settlers of Norwich were entirely devoid of a sense of humor, it must have occurred to some of less serious mind that the surname of this moulder of the youthful mind was particularly appropriate to the theory of sparing the rod and spoiling the child, and when the birch was the only assistant of the hard-worked schoolmaster.

Teachers from New London.

In 1683 John Hough and Samuel Roberts came up from New London, and taking up their residence in the new town built the first school house, and thenceforth reading and writing were regularly taught from two to eight or nine months each year.

By the close of the century, however, the good work died out, and we read that with the opening of the new century Norwich was "presented" to the grand jury "for the want of a school to instruct children." Perhaps the New England primer, with which was printed the Westminster catechism, was regarded as a too limited curriculum for a community that had been distinguished by the residence of a deputy governor, or it may be that no suitable successor had been found to John Birchard. However that may be, Norwich managed to evade the educational requirements of the colony for some nine years, until 1709, when the town repented of its waywardness, and resolved that it would comply with the law and have a schoolmaster, this time in the person of Richard Bushnell, who had taught for a short time in 1697, and who was re-engaged.

Apparently, from 1712, school was kept throughout the year, for we hear of no more grand jury presentments for neglect in this respect. It must not be supposed from this account of a somewhat broken school record that Norwich fell behind her sister towns in appreciation of the things of the mind or in zeal for achievement in that direction. Indeed, the evidence goes quite to the contrary, for before the beginning of the Revolution, the town could boast of forty college graduates, two from Harvard, five from Princeton, thirty-three from Yale, and almost, if not quite all, of them were of the families of the first settlers. Several of them became scholars of note in the colonies. What were the influences that roused the ambitions of so many young men to seek a college education? They were many and so inwrought that they are not to be separated from the common life of the community.

Begin with what later achievement you will, the inquiring mind is led back to the sources from which flowed pure and strong the life of the place. It is impossible to recount all of them, for they were as many as there were people and customs and institutions. The community sense of all made each a material factor in the life and growth of the settlement.

Impression on Young People.

But certain people and experiences must have made deeper impressions on the young people of the town than others. It is not difficult to imagine what must have been the impression made upon the children born in the colony of parents who came out from the old home. Their earliest remembrances are of the great fireplace in the room which served both as kitchen and sitting room. Here they gathered after the evening meal. From the small open recess beside the fireplace the mother takes down a volume, one of a choice number and few brought from home—the old home across the sea—and reads the words made familiar through much reading. No fairy stories those nor pleasing tales of adventure, but rather something very sombre and solemn, never quite comprehensible to the young mind, but accepted as are all things when the mother's voice carries conviction in its tone.

People were very serious in those days. They had embarked on a life or death journey into the new world and God was immanent in their lives. On the table near by was the great family Bible, an awesome book from which father read aloud morning and evening. His voice was never quite the same then as on other occasions.

Above the fireplace hangs an old musket which occasionally comes down for active service but usually serves as a theme for a story of thrilling experiences with the Indians. And then the bustle and hum as the mother prepares the meals, the sight of the flitches of bacon and venison, the strings of dried apples and chains of sausages hung from the rafters overhead and the smell of the baking beans and of the boiling pot of turnips and of the pudding, hanging in its bag, set appetite on edge. The whole remained a picture in the mind until the hair had grown white and the years many.

Then there was the climb up the hill to the meeting house of a Sabbath day. Not the old first meeting house on the green, but the second one, built in 1673 by John

Elderkin at a cost to the town of 428 pounds plus certain lands granted after the work was done to make good the loss of good man Elderkin, the carpenter, and to compensate Rev. James Fitch, who had furnished the nails. To the children of the day going to meeting must have been an impressive event, for the men carried their muskets and the militiamen were present as a special guard. In the square pew nearest the pulpit sat the great men of the town, a distinction determined by vote and rearranged, as was the entire seating, every three or four years.

Inspired Fear and Respect.

It was a day of dignity and deference and children grew up to respect those in authority. There was Major John Mason, the military leader, deputy governor and one of the judges of the colony, whose rigid and imperious speeches doubtless inspired the youthful mind with something approaching fear, especially when the story of the slaughter of the Pequots was recalled. Near by were Deacon Thomas Adgate and Deacon Simon Huntington and John Birchard, who was town clerk and justice of the peace before he served the town as a schoolmaster. There, also were regularly to be seen all except those whom sickness or extreme old age kept at home; for the grand jury kept sharp watch on shirkers and did not hesitate to make presentments of members of the community "for living alone and neglecting the Sabbath."

It is unnecessary to go over the list, for it contains the names of all the inhabitants. If any came into that young community he was viewed with suspicion and unless he straightway gave indication of living according to the rules and prescribed customs of the place he was ordered to move on. In other words, obedience was emphasized at all points in the child's life, by what it saw and heard of the way in which the rebellious members of the community were treated, as well as by admonishments at home.

Strongest Incentive to Young Men.

But the men who furnished the strongest incentive to the young men of the first century of Norwich's existence to seek a college education were the first pastor, the Rev. James Fitch and his two successors, John Woodward and Dr. Lord, who between them guided the religious life of the community, at any rate of the Congregational section of it—and at the outset there was no other—for 125 years. Their lives and characters have been so fully dealt with during the past two days that it is unnecessary for me to do more than call attention to the fact that they were scholars as well as ministers of the gospel and that to their influence and under their direct guidance and instruction many a young man was led to appreciate the beauties of the classics as well as the comforting message of the gospel. To this list of educators should be added Richard Bushnell, who besides teaching the school, as already denoted, was a poet, an officer of the militia, and filled several town and colony offices with credit; Col. Simon Lothrop, "an upright man, zealous in religion, faithful in training up his family, and much respected and esteemed for his abilities and social virtues;" Rev. Elijah Waterman, who was "distinguished as a successful teacher of the classics," and Theophilus Abell, whose library of thirty volumes was notable for its size and who himself was a religious teacher.

How was it this early country developed as it did and assisted in the development of the United States when they became states? In Norwich more than in any other town there was a spirit of independence, in orders and customs, there being no feeling that they were here under the king. From the first days we see the forefathers handing down the spirit of freedom and independence. While this was going on here, witness the development in the conditions in England, where it took two centuries to accomplish what was done here in four generations.

Up to 1688 there was absolute power held by the king and after that the prime minister was made answerable to parliament. Here we found people representing communi-

ties from which they came. Now the currents are meeting and we are learning from England as England learned from us.

In closing his address Dr. Garfield said that he had found much pleasure in looking up the old history, but he had dwelt upon it so long that upon his arrival here he was almost surprised to see paved streets, bunting and electric lights and was almost prepared to be on the lookout for the redskins. He was glad, however, to congratulate Norwich for its progress and for the citizens it has turned out.

The hymn by Dr. Leonard Bacon, "O God, Beneath Thy Guiding Hand," was then sung by the choir and audience.

In introducing Arthur L. Shipman of Hartford for an address on the Circumstances Leading to the Incorporation of the City, Mr. Williams said:

Had not our ancestors been of a roving disposition, one of our speakers, Arthur L. Shipman, would probably not be here to-day. He is a descendant of Thomas Leffingwell, and we want him to tell us when he intends to return to Norwich as his home.

Mr. Shipman began his address by saying that Norwich had always been a second home to him, and that he with his brother and sister were the last of the Shipman descendants of Nathaniel Shipman who know Norwich, for which he always held profound respect. He continued as follows:

The lifetime of Norwich as a town is just double its age as a city. The incorporation of the city marked the recognition of a change in the economic and political condition of the state and of the township.

In 1784 many of the towns of the state had passed the plantation stage and entered a life of varied industrial interests. The events preceding the Revolutionary war, and the war itself, had given the people at large a more adequate conception of the sphere and functions of government. Town meetings had been numerous. Committees appointed at such meetings had been in active com-

munication with similar officials of other towns. Service in the army, and travel on civil business for the new government, had brought men of Connecticut and of other states in closer touch. History and international law had been studied in all accessible books. The resulting public perception of the new relations of things industrial and political came, broadly speaking, about half-way between the settlement of Norwich and the present time.

What led up to the incorporation of the city of Norwich and its life and that of the town for some years afterwards, it is my part to describe briefly.

Nine Miles Square.

The "nine miles square" was purchased and settled by a self-selected company. As a community, it cut the forests, grubbed the underbrush, tilled the fields; launched first the shallop, then the sloop, and finally the ship. It was the community also that turned the trails to bridle paths, and then to wagon roads. All this it did with perseverance, in the fear of God, and with honorable self-respect. The founders and their descendants to the third generation were no mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. Who they were, we know. What they did, we can never know, in spite of far more abundant data than most towns can boast. The glory of their achievement we can well appreciate, but never can express. No address, even as eloquent and complete as that to which we have just listened, can do it, and our fathers, justice. Of some things, however, in the past of Norwich, we are sure. We know that the figures of these fathers and mothers of ours do not bulk unduly large in retrospect, magnified by the mists of time. Mason and Tracy, Fitch, Leffingwell, and their companions, were men such as our imaginations now paint them—the outlines correct, the colors in proper tone.

We must not forget that our fathers called this place a "plantation." Here they settled as a community. As a company they bought this land. The government of Eng-

land to them—was it a shadow, or not? Historians and lawyers can debate for days upon that subject, but there is no tribunal to determine it. But of the relations of the plantation to the colony there can be no difference of opinion. At a session October 3, 1661, Major Mason, deputy governor, presiding, the general court ordered "the secretary to write a letter to Norridge to send up a committee in May next, invested with full power to issue of the affair respecting settling that plantation under the government"; and in May following the freemen from Norwich were presented and accepted and sworn by Major Mason. The general court granted title to lands within the plantation itself. Indeed, it was originally called upon to confirm Uncas's deed to the company, provided "that it shall not prejudice any former grant to our worshipful governor or others." Yet it is still claimed by some accepted historians that Connecticut was a confederacy of towns.

It was in 1783 that 175 freemen of the town of Norwich, then containing Bozrah, Franklin, Lisbon, and a part of Preston as well, petitioned for the incorporation of the Landing and the uptown district as a city. Their reasons were stated in their memorial as follows:

"That your memorialists, from their local circumstances, are not able to gain a subsistence by agriculture: That, therefore, they have for many years past turned their attention to commerce and mechanical arts: That, during the late war they have been unfortunate in their navigation, having the greatest part captured by the enemy and burnt and destroyed by them when they were at New London."

The memorial goes on to complain that the internal police system is defective; that good wharves and streets are lacking; and, finally, that they must have a court of their own.

I shall not attempt to detail the subsequent changes in the local governments of the various parts of the original town plot. They have been lately fully chronicled; but they have more than a purely historic interest, for they illustrate the imperfect relations which have always existed

between the state and the municipalities. Of course, Connecticut is not peculiar in this respect, but she has yielded, on the whole, more than her sister states to temptations to special legislation.

Reason for Town.

The Connecticut town exists primarily to take care of roads and bridges, and paupers within its limits. It must be of such convenient size that its voters can often meet at some central place. The original nine miles square, split, as it were, by two rivers, was too large. If town meetings were frequent they absorbed too much of the voter's time in coming and going. The incorporation of the city, and of the three northern and western towns, was approved by a large majority of the dwellers in the original township. Later legislation, actual and proposed, to alter local boundaries, met vigorous opposition.

In the late years of the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth centuries, it was apparently the policy of Connecticut to regulate municipalities through general laws. That practice has unfortunately fallen into abeyance. A city, in 1800, was still a novel state agency; it existed mainly to give its inhabitants better roads, sidewalks, police and fire protection than they enjoyed under a town management. By mistake, too large a territory was included in the original city of Norwich. It was difficult for the uptown dwellers to secede—that could only be authorized by the general assembly. The petitions for change of city lines, presented in 1827, disclose disputes which the general assembly, under the present constitution and laws, must unfortunately decide. A controversy over local matters is never so destructive to the peace and progress of the community interested as when taken before the state legislature. Is there any reason, for instance, why Norwich should not have the right to manage its private affairs, as distinct from its public duties, on the Galveston or Newport plan, or to follow any other new idea in city government, if it so desires?

Another Disadvantage.

Universal suffrage on questions where a city is acting in a private capacity is another disadvantage. Funds must be provided by the taxpayers, although the control of an election may be with persons having no pecuniary interest in the result. Well studied and general legislation providing for larger local control of the private affairs of local communities, and restricting the right of decision on such matters to property owners, is to-day one of the greatest needs of American cities.

The memorialists of 1783 spoke of the "late war." We must confess that the results of the war were not as ruinous as the petitioners stated. To be sure, Norwich had given freely of her substance and men in the long contest: Samuel Huntington, in the Continental congress, at one session its president—and some day a proper defense of that congress will be written; it has suffered too long the sneers of hostile critics; Joseph Trumbull, dying for his country as loyally as if on the battlefield; Jabez Huntington, the father, at home rushing men and supplies to the ever-changing fighting line; and his sons, Jedediah, Joshua and Ebenezer, in the field, and Andrew as commissary at home—Jedidiah a brigadier general, Ebenezer a colonel. And we must not forget Chaplain Ellis, Colonels Durkee, Throop and Rogers; the two captains, James Hyde, Captains Nevins, Jedediah Hyde, Simeon Huntington and Elisha Prior, or Dr. Turner, the beloved and untiring physician and surgeon, or the two brothers, Christopher and Benajah Leffingwell. We ought not to pass by others equally brave and efficient; but the name of Benjamin Huntington stands among them almost pre-eminent. He was not at the battlefront, but in matters of service at home, in the general court, as agent of the town—in all things most sensible and helpful, Norwich owed him much during the Revolution, and more later.

Location a Protection.

But Norwich was protected during the war by her location. Her position also gave her a good chance for pri-

vateering and blockade running. Jedidiah Huntington's letters to his father from the army show that even his absence did not prevent him from joining eagerly in that dangerous game. With the treaty of peace came the commercial opportunity of Norwich. The West India trade flourished briskly. Horses, mules, sheep and swine were carried between and on decks by thousands. One wonders where they all went to. Each issue of the Connecticut Courant of those days calls for "sprightly" or "lively" young horses, and hard money would sometimes be offered in exchange, and profits rose by bounds. Indeed, Connecticut was so much engaged in money making after the war and before the constitutional convention that the necessity for a more stable form of national government was not as apparent to us as to some of our neighbors. When Ellsworth hurried from Philadelphia without signing the instrument which he and his Connecticut colleagues had been so instrumental in framing he found a general assembly very indifferent to his persuasions. But Connecticut was federalist to the backbone. Roger Sherman in New Haven, the Wolcotts in Litchfield, the Champions in Colchester, William Samuel Johnson in Fairfield, Ellsworth in Hartford, the Trumbulls and Huntingtons in Norwich—the state was under an oligarchy indeed; and so it continued until the alliance of toleration and democrats finally overthrew it.

How incomprehensible it was to an old fashioned federalist to see Norwich follow strange gods is shown by a letter of my great-grandfather which I found the other day. He was writing to his son: "The result of the election (April, 1817) you know. Democrats are on tiptoe. What they will attempt when the legislature meets no one can tell. I think in Governor Wolcott they have got a Tartar, and will not find him exactly the man they wish." What the democrats attempted and carried through was the state constitution of 1818, and the Tartar, Oliver Wolcott, continuously served the state as governor for ten years thereafter.

When Monroe was visiting New London, in the same year (1817), the old gentleman complained in another letter that two good court days were entirely wasted by the "huzzaing boys." Three years afterwards the old gentleman had become reconciled to defeat. He is writing to his son again:

"I will take to myself a moment to give you an account of our late election of members for the legislature, which I fear has terminated in the choice of a larger number of democrats than we have ever had before. A number of gentlemen met at Hartford in January last and agreed to recommend to the electors for senators six federalists and six democrats, and in their selection made a ticket of twelve persons which for talent and weight of character was thought by all reflecting men far superior to the present senate. Yet, such is the blind obstinacy of democracy, that although great numbers of the party admitted that it would be desirable to elect a senate composed of men all parties could put confidence in and a large number of our best citizens for some weeks before the meeting flattered themselves that the new ticket would succeed, but when we came to the trial the same spirit which has long blasted our hopes appeared, and Sam Charlton and Calvin Case, carried all before them, giving the old senators a majority of sixty in this town, and I fear our neighbors are not much better off."

It is strange that writers of American history are in general so unfair to New England sentiment between the French Revolution and 1815. Go over the list of captures and confiscations of Norwich vessels prior to the War of 1812; one after another they fell into the hands of the British or French or both. Often the crews are imprisoned, but the moment they strike the northern shore of the sound again they re-embark in other ventures.

Three Reasons for Choice.

One wonders, of course, why New England, in spite of impressment of our seamen by the mother country and her

renunciation of a well settled shipping rule, was so lukewarm in its animosity against her, and so hostile to France. The reasons are three: In the first place, the French privateers of the West Indies and their depredations on New England commerce; secondly, Jefferson was at the same time a French adherent and the author of a commercial policy the stupidest conceivable from our standpoint. He had called a halt in navy making and had forced on the country the embargo and non-intercourse acts. But the third reason was by far the most important, viz.: The feeling in every real New England man that Great Britain was fighting the battle of Christendom against Bonaparte. "Suppose England has changed her maritime rules," our fathers said, "let us in at the game, no matter what rule she makes. Give us seaway, and give us a port ahead—we will find our way in. Never mind the cruising frigates or the blockade, actual or on paper. If we are caught, ours the loss."

The thought that, after all, old England might not win, hung like a cloud over every New England hamlet. Open the limp sheets of those old Connecticut journals. Even in our actual fighting days, from 1812 to 1815, clippings from the English papers that slipped in via Halifax were what people wanted most to read—not news of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. Wellington and Napoleon were the real figures on the world's stage. And our grandfathers judged rightly.

Such were the feelings that gave birth to the Hartford convention. Have we in Connecticut anything to apologize for in that gathering? If so it doesn't appear in its journal —and Theodore Dwight was an honest man. Do we wish it had never met? If that page were taken from New England history, we should always miss something—a rare sample of her sober courage, her four-square view of things as they are. If other events—the treaty, and Jackson at New Orleans—had not come near at the time of its adjournment, its name would never have been spoken with a sneer, or written with nullification in the context.

Representatives Were Uptown Men.

During those days the Landing took second place and the town plot came once again to the fore. The representatives in the general assembly were uptown men. But with the treaty things changed. The federalist party was dying. It must needs be that the established church, Yale College, and the state, as a triumvirate in Connecticut, must surrender their power. The era of Norwich enterprise in water traffic gave way to ventures in manufactures; men who worked with their hands were drawing closely together. It was not yet the day of buying labor, but of laboring together, apprentices in the shop and in the family as well. They were not always likely boys, of course. An advertisement in the Courier for a runaway apprentice ironically tells the public that his master will pay one cent, and no more, for the boy's return. The girls of that day apparently needed no training. Indeed, in the Connecticut Courant of July 5, 1789, I find this item:

"Stocking looms are now making at Norwich by that self-taught, ingenious man, Thomas Harland, already well known for the excellence of his fire engines. Cloth shears superior to the imported ones have been made since the peace in that neighborhood, and that place is likely to be the Sheffield of this country. Two girls at Norwich by the name Roath, one of 12 and the other of 14 years of age, without any instructions respecting that article, or any assistance, fabricated 32 yards which weighs one pound, ten ounces, avoirdupois weight, and are now sprigging it with the needle."

Who were the leading men and women of Norwich after the second war with Great Britain? During the era of good feeling, and prior to the rise of the whig party, Calvin Goddard seems to have been the great man. He was mayor for seventeen years, until 1831. You will recall that the charter of Norwich was unique in that a mayor must resign his office, die, or be removed by the general assembly. Mr. Goddard must have been a sound and thoughtful lawyer. His written opinions, as a judge, are commendable.

Senator Foster selected his office to read law in. He was an enterprising manufacturer. He was one of Connecticut's delegates to the Hartford convention and a member of congress. Yet I confess it is hard to find much color in his personality. That is not true of Henry Strong, nor of Senator Huntington, nor is it true of other men prominent in later years, like William C. Gilman and William P. Greene. Henry Strong and Jabez W. Huntington were born in the same year, 1788, one the son of a beloved clergyman of the town, the other the son of Zachariah Huntington and grandson of General Jabez Huntington. They were intimate friends in boyhood, classmates together in college, and associated as lawyers. It is said that Henry Strong could have had any of the political honors which were showered upon his friends, but he preferred those of a professional life, and they came to him abundantly. His face looks down from the portrait in the courthouse here, and yet in spite of his local and perhaps temporary reputation, I wonder if Governor Hubbard's well known description of the work and memory of another lawyer pure and simple is not applicable to him:

"The truth is," he said, "we are like the little insects that in the unseen depths of the ocean lay the coral foundations of uprising islands. In the end comes the solid land, the olive and the vine, the habitations of man, the arts and industries of life, the havens of the sea and ships riding at anchor. But the busy toilers which laid the beams of a continent in a dreary waste are entombed in their work and forgotten in their tombs."

There is no necessity, even if time permitted, to speak of many others to whom Norwich is indebted, and of whom we are proud—Mrs. Sigourney and Mrs. Sarah Huntington for instance. To be sure, one can hardly find Mrs. Sigourney's name in a modern list of American writers, but when they were written her memorial verses carried comfort to many afflicted hearts. The names of Senator Foster, Governor Buckingham and of Daniel Coit Gilman will undoubtedly be mentioned in a later address.

Political Life of Norwich.

The political life of Norwich, after 1820, seems to have been a steady control by the tolerationists until the sturdy youth of the whig party, about 1835. Then Norwich became a whig stronghold, until the free soilers came to the front.

After all, the politics of the past play but a small part in our common and separate family traditions. It is of our own great grandparents, of our grandfathers and grandmothers, and of their children that we are thinking; of the tea parties of those days, the neighborly dropping in of evenings, the quiet talks on shaded porches, the strollings and whisperings of lovers under the elms; of the boys stealing from pool to pool along the alder sheltered trout streams; of their breathless climbs up the ridges along the line of the partridge's whirring flight; of friendly groups about the winter evening fireside, the leaping flames sinking into glowing ashes, and the lively talk broken by sympathetic silences; of the short Saturday nights, and long Sundays, and the goodness of the white haired men and the sweetness, like the dropping rose petals in their gardens, of our gentle grandmothers. And later we come to the burden of the national problem—of slavery and its extension, the claims of the south, and finally the roar of the guns against Sumter and the spring to arms.

Fifty years ago Norwich's jubilee was silent on what must have been an undercurrent in many minds. Some of you here present were there. We to whom the feeling of those days is lost in the flood of household traditions, in mingled stories of joy and sorrow, of sparkling wit—for jarring notes disappear with the years—we prefer the silence also.

To us who have found home ties elsewhere, Norwich is the place of our dear ones, many of whom we never saw, but whose names and memories we love—for whom we name our children, and to whose kind and steadfast eyes as they look down upon us from their dulling frames, we submit our questionings.

Forbears all, we greet you! We make no promises for ourselves—we have fallen short of what you would have us to be. For the little we have done, for the more we have tried to do, we owe much to an honorable pride in you, our ancestors of Norwich. If we cannot promise for ourselves, we can undertake somewhat for our children. The tri-centennial will see them returning as we have come to-day, and they will assert a larger and nobler influence than even we dare claim for their town and our town, Norwich.

The audience received this address with much applause.

After the singing of Dr. Isaac Watts's hymn, "O God, Our help in Ages Past," Mr. Williams said that while Judge Samuel O. Prentice of the supreme court of errors is not a son of Norwich, he came from so close to the nine miles square that we have adopted him and made no mistake in his adoption. He introduced him as the next speaker.

Judge Prentice then delivered the concluding address, reviewing the History of Norwich in the Last Half Century, as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my allotted task to take up the threads of the story of this ancient town at the point where the bicentennial celebration in 1859 dropped them. The half century which has passed since that time lies within the memory of not a few who are before me. Its most significant events are familiar to most of you. It would, therefore, interest you little, and profit you less, if I should attempt at this time to compile a record of them. I will leave that task to the local historian of the future who shall undertake to speak of the things of the past to a generation whose knowledge of them is drawn from a more distant retrospect. But history (and I must not forget that the part assigned me here is an historical one) concerns itself with something more than the bare record of events. These are but the result of the play and interplay of forces, human and superhuman. Even those events which are reasonably familiar assume a new

interest when the human factors in them are brought under review, and the parts played by the chief actors in them and the personalities of those actors are recalled.

It chances that the period concerning which I am asked to speak, save only a few of its earliest years, lies within the range of my personal recollection. True, some of that recollection is made up of the impressions of boyhood and youth. True, much of it is not drawn from a direct participation in what has taken place, or from an intimate personal contact with the more prominent figures concerned. But I am obliged to confess that I am old enough to be able to bring under review from memory the events of a large portion of the period in question, and to have received very distinct impressions of and concerning most of the men who have been the chief actors upon this local stage during that time. I shall, therefore, take the liberty of giving expression to some of these impressions, and of bringing into special prominence the personal side of the last half century's history here.

The beginning of our period takes us back to times which stirred men's souls. The great national struggle over human slavery was near its height; the people of the country were aligning themselves for the momentous political conflict which the next year was to witness; and events were fast rushing on to the dread climax of war. It is difficult, I imagine, for those of us who have lived in less strenuous times to faithfully picture to ourselves the conditions which were then existing. The conscience of the north had been profoundly moved by the spectacle of human bondage, and the efforts which were being made to extend the sphere of the influence of slavery. The issue which had been joined was in its sight less a political than a moral one, and men became inspired with that ardor and zeal and determination which a moral issue alone can arouse. This was peculiarly true of those of the old New England stock who had been bred and nurtured under the influences of a Puritanism which had not passed away, but still lingered among the homes of the fathers to be deeply stirred by its sense of

wrong, and moved to action which knew no ceasing. Here in this town and in this eastern Connecticut the blood of the Puritan flowed in scarcely adulterated streams. The influences which he created were still potently present in this typical New England community, and his strong, virile manhood, which was so responsive to his ideals of right and wrong, and made no compromise with them for peace and comfort's sake, was the representative type of this people in striking measure.

The year 1854, to go no farther back, had witnessed the repeal of the Missouri compromise. In 1856 began the long and bitter struggle over bleeding Kansas and in May of that year Brooks made his attack upon Sumner. In 1857 came the Dred Scott decision, and the fierce controversy between the forces of freedom and slavery over the Lecompton constitution. In 1858 Lincoln and Douglass met in their memorable debate with all the country looking on. While the preparations for the bicentennial celebration here in 1859 were in progress John Brown was busy with his for the invasion of the slave states, and in October his abortive attempt was made.

One of the most striking and attractive personalities among the members of Brown's devoted band was born within the limits of ancient Norwich and lived here until his enlistment for the Mexican war, and his family were parishioners of the Uptown church at the time of his death. He was Aaron D. Stevens. He is pictured as a man of Herculean proportions—graceful and comely. He had played a leading part in the Kansas struggle, and there had come into intimate relations with Brown. He walked to the scaffold at Charlestown in March, 1860, with as undaunted courage as he had on many another occasion faced death for the cause which lay nearest to his heart.

These events and others coming, as they did, in rapid and overwhelming succession, had wrought the mind of the north and of this community into a fever heat. The call of the anti-slavery agitators to a redress of the wrongs of an oppressed people had reached the hearts of some. That to

stay the aggressions of the slave power, and to save a vast expanse of virgin soil to freedom was earnestly heeded by others. The contest was on, and it was being waged with all the intensity and bitterness which a challenge of the righteousness of a great and long established social institution can engender. These calls had been heard here and hereabouts, and the response had been no uncertain one. And there were not lacking effective local agencies to reinforce the growing opinion, which had brought the recently formed republican party into being, and a local leadership to give it shape and effectiveness. The Morning Bulletin had been established in December, 1858. Isaac H. Bromley occupied its editorial chair. In that place of vantage he brought to the service of the cause of freedom all the enthusiasm of youth, and those rare abilities which later won for him golden laurels in the fields of metropolitan journalism. Senator Foster resided here. He had taken his seat in the United States senate in March, 1855, and remained a member of that body until 1867, and to become its president pro tempore, and after the death of Lincoln its presiding officer. He earnestly espoused the cause of the new party, and was influential in its councils. Gov. Buckingham resided here. He had been twice mayor and twice governor. The influence of his strong hand and personal popularity was of great service to the cause to which he attached himself heart and soul. Amos W. Prentice, whose contributions to the welfare of this town during a long and busy life were manifold and untiring, was mayor, and he was always to be found in the forefront of the advancing battle line. Here was Henry H. Starkweather, then a young man at the bar, with the promise of a bright future in his profession. His tastes soon afterward drew him aside into public service in which he remained until his death in 1876, while serving this district in his fifth term in congress. He attached himself to the fortunes of the new party with all the ardor of his nature, and was ceaseless in his labors in its behalf. Dr. John P. Gulliver occupied the pulpit of the Broadway church. He was a man of marvelous power in

the moulding of public opinion, and rare in his capacity for leadership. This town has seen few of his equals in that respect. He was the uncompromising foe of slavery and outspoken and persistent in his denunciation of its evils. There was gathered in his congregation an unusual group of public leaders. Through them, and through his own forceful personality he reached out into this community in a way that made a deep impress upon it. But these men who held, or later came to hold, public or quasi-public places were not the only leaders in the movement of public opinion, or in effective propaganda and organization. The ranks of the professions and business furnished many others. The list includes such men as the brilliant Edmund Perkins, William P. Greene, Henry B. Norton, Moses Pierce, John Breed, David Smith, John F. Slater, Hugh H. Osgood, John T. Adams, Deacon Horace Colton and many others. These were all men of wide influence and they were as firm in their faith as unfaltering in their allegiance and as unsparing in their efforts as any others.

At the April election in 1860 Governor Buckingham was a candidate for re-election. Great importance was attached to the result by reason of its bearing upon the greater presidential contest soon to follow. The opposing candidate was the magnetic Thomas H. Seymour. The democracy had not then suffered the division which soon befell it. All of its members, whatever their differing shades of opinion, joined in the most energetic efforts to stay the progress of the principles which the republican party had espoused. The contest was desperately waged. The democratic leadership hereabouts was in no mean or inexperienced hands. It included John T. Wait, James A. Hovey, James S. Carew, John W. Stedman, William L. Brewer, William M. Converse, Christopher C. Brand and others. Wait was by the war, which at Antietam cost him his only son, carried into republican leadership, and for ten years he was the representative of this district in congress, succeeding Starkweather. Hovey was a lawyer of high abilities who in 1876 became a judge of the superior

court. Carew was mayor during the stirring years of 1860 and 1861. Stedman was the proprietor and editor of the "Aurora." The importance of the contest attracted the interest of Lincoln, and immediately following his great triumph in Cooper Union he visited Connecticut and came to Norwich, where in the old Town hall he re-echoed the keynote of his New York address, and repeated his appeal for a faith that right makes might, and for a courage in the people to dare to the end to do their duty as they understood it. Amos W. Prentice presided at the meeting, and, carried away by the power of the Illinoisan's ringing words, he exclaimed: "Here is the man who should occupy the house on Pennsylvania Avenue." Thus in one breath did he disclose his power of discrimination if not divination. Buckingham was elected, but by the slender margin of 538 votes.

The nomination, election and inauguration of Lincoln, the secession of states and the firing upon Fort Sumter followed in quick succession, and the Civil War with all its dire consequences was upon the country. The announcement of the fall of Sumter, which came on Sunday, April 14th, made it a day long to be remembered. Pulpits rang with calls to patriotic duty, and the people on every side were stirred, as only earnest men and women can be, by the situation which threatened such portentous consequences. There had been no call to arms; but war was in the air, and the country's inevitable need was in the thoughts of every one.

The call came the following day, and preparations for a prompt response were at once set in motion. Former political differences were forgotten, and men of the faith and stamp of Wait, Hovey, Carew and Stedman vied with the most ardent haters of slavery in their patriotic zeal. The popular response in the enlisting quarters was such that the question of the hour was not so much one of men to fill the three companies proposed to be organized, as it was how to uniform, equip and supply them for service. On Thursday, the 18th, a war meeting (the first) was held in Apollo hall, with Starkweather in the chair, and prepara-

tions were then made for raising the necessary funds. The subscription list then started is a striking and eloquent document. Buckingham's name heads the list of 210 subscribers, and the total subscribed was $21,395. On Saturday a grand mass meeting was held, Mayor Carew presiding. At this meeting the popular enthusiasm was aroused to the highest pitch by the appeals of Foster, Wait, Pratt, Hovey, Adams, Halsey, Starkweather, Perkins, the venerable Doctor Bond and a half dozen others.

But neither money nor enthusiasm was uniforms, clothing and supplies. There was an emergency which men, however eager and willing, could not meet. The women of Norwich, as patriotic as their husbands and brothers, flocked to the rescue. The city became suddenly, and as if by magic, transformed into one great sewing circle with Breed hall as its center. On the Sunday next after the president's call 350 women plied their busy fingers in that hall all day. As a result the first company was on the following day ready to depart, and under the command of Capt. Frank S. Chester, arm in arm with Buckingham, it marched to the station, while the crowded streets showered upon its members the plaudits and benedictions of a people wrought up to the highest pitch of patriotic enthusiasm. The second company under Capt. Henry Peale left on the 24th, and the third under Capt. Edward Harland on the 29th —both under similar conditions. It was the fortune of all these companies to become attached to the brigade which opened the battle of Bull Run, and in good order covered the retreat from that ill-starred field.

In this connection it ought to be noted that out of these united efforts of the women there grew up that most efficient and far-reaching organization, whose invaluable services terminated only with the war—"The Soldiers' Aid Society," at the head of which was Miss Elizabeth Greene, and in which Miss Carrie L. Thomas and Miss Eliza P. Perkins played leading parts.

It would be interesting to follow in detail the history of the four eventful years which followed. But my time will

not permit me to even summarize the story which Doctor Dana in his labor of love—"The Norwich Memorial"—has put in abiding form and so worthily told. When dark hours came, as they not infrequently did, and discouragements beset the cause around which the hopes of anxious loyal hearts were centered, faith did not falter here, nor courage abate. The inspiration of indomitable leaders was steadily present. As call after call for men came in staggering succession, and the material with which to respond grew less and less, the devotion of the people kept rising to higher heights of sacrifice, and their grim determination to more heroic efforts. The public purse was unstintingly drawn upon, and private endeavor redoubled, so that in the end approximately $165,000 was spent from the public treasury in order that the response to the country's call might be prompt and adequate, and the allotted quota of the town was always full, and often more than full. In all, the number who enlisted from here was practically one-tenth of the whole population. The best blood of it was included. Of those who went out many never returned, and incomparable sadness came into many homes, high and low. But the major part did return to receive a welcome long to be remembered and to take up their parts again in the life of this community. The roll of the men who came to distinction in the service is too long for repetition here. I can only pause to enumerate those few who came to the highest station upon their country's records. Joseph Lanman was a commodore after 1862, and later became an admiral. Daniel Tyler, Edward Harland and Henry W. Birge rose to be brigadier generals, and William G. Ely, John E. Ward, Alfred P. Rockwell, Hiram M. Crosby and Henry Case to be colonels.

On the day following the evacuation of Richmond, Buckingham was chosen governor for the eighth and last time. It remained for him as was fitting, to welcome home the returning veterans of the war in whose hearts he held so warm a place, and to close the doors of the temple of Janus, which had so long stood open. In 1869 he was sent

to the United States senate. His great work, however, was done as Connecticut's war governor, and it is upon his record made in those years of exacting service that his claim to an enduring public remembrance must chiefly rest. The burden which fell upon him in that crisis of our country's history was a heavy one. But under it all, and through all the perplexities and trials and discouragements which fell to his lot, he bore himself with such dignity and poise, such lofty and unselfish patriotism, such sympathy and unswerving devotion, such intelligence and foresight that he won for himself a place beside Andrew and Washburne and Morton in the select circle of the great Civil War governors. As Washington learned to lean upon and trust Connecticut's Governor Trumbull, so Lincoln found in Buckingham a state executive whose fidelity and support was unfaltering and sincere. It is a striking coincidence of this situation that both Trumbull and Buckingham were born in the neighboring country town of Lebanon.

Norwich has doubtless numbered among her citizens men of intellectual endowments superior to those of Buckingham. But no one who has lived or gone out from here has, I feel assured, so surely written his name in honor into the pages of history as he. And it was not the result of chance or accident. Great qualities were in him, and they expressed themselves upon the epoch making events among which he moved. His striking face and courtly figure as he appeared upon public occasions wearing on his silk hat the cockade, which was the insignia of his office, made a deep impression upon my youthful mind. As I now look upon his figure in heroic bronze seated among the battle-flags in the capitol in Hartford I can understand the reason why, and I find it easy to discover in that strong yet benignant face the secret of his devoted life and of his efficient service in a great emergency.

In the fall of 1866 I came from my nearby home to enter the Academy. Then I met for the first time that masterful teacher, Professor William Hutchison, and came within the circle of his remarkable

influence. He had the year before come to the Academy, which under the principalship of Elbridge Smith had already been placed upon a firm foundation. He remained until his untimely death in 1885 to continue his invaluable work for this community in the training and inspiration of its young men and women. He was not long in making his influence felt, and soon the school acquired a recognized reputation as one of the best in the land, and as one without a superior as a place for college preparation. What the secret of his power was I do not pretend to have discovered. Something of it was doubtless due to the genuineness, directness and wholesomeness of his nature. There was no sham or pretense about him. He was human and sympathetic. He was sane in his views of things. He was catholic in his spirit. He understood the young, and how to reach them. He set up no impossible standards. He marked out no narrow ways. His influence was not exerted through a system of "thou shalt nots," but through an inspiration to the best things which radiated from him on every hand. He looked to the instillation of ideals and the creation of worthy aspirations and ambitions, and not to commandments for the assurance of an honorable life. It was a sad day to many when the news went forth that the beloved teacher had closed his labors, and Norwich rightly felt that one of her noblest had gone from her. Professor Hutchison was as quiet in his ways, as simple in his habits and as modest in his demeanor as he was strong. He sought neither publicity nor fame. The limelight had no attraction for him. He was content to do his duty as a moulder of youth, a citizen of this town and a Christian. He did it well, and the verdict of all who knew him or his service must be that few men have contributed more to the true welfare of this community and its people than did he.

These allusions to the Academy invite our attention to the growth and development of that institution. Fifty years ago its instructors numbered five and its pupils less than a hundred, and the courses offered were limited to two

—a classical and an English. The latest catalogue shows 444 students in attendance, and a teaching force of 25, and its courses have been greatly extended and diversified. In 1859 a single building amply supplied all its needs. Today its teaching facilities overtax the capacity of four. Its beautiful Slater Memorial, dedicated in 1885, was built, endowed and its valuable museum supplied by the munificence of William A. Slater, one of its graduates. Its Manual Training building, completed in 1895, was the gift of its alumni. The latest addition to the group was made in 1907, when a legacy contained in the will of the late Colonel Charles A. Converse supplied the means for the erection of the Converse Art Gallery. The fifty persons who in 1855 combined to contribute the original fund for the establishment of this institution were as far-sighted as they were public spirited. But whatever prophetic vision they or those others who in the early years came to its help may have had of the future of the Academy, and whatever dreams may have been theirs as to the service it would in years to come render to this community, it is safe to say that not one of them had pictured to himself in all its fullness what has already come to pass. Here, year by year, a very large proportion of the sons and daughters of Norwich, drawn from every walk in life, together with many from the surrounding country, have come under the influence of exceptional educational advantages, been thus led into a broader and better vision of life and its possibilities, and been prepared for a worthy citizenship. The consequence has been, has it not, that the Academy has come to touch the heart and life of this people more closely than any other institution here. Ample evidence of this is found in the large number who have become its benefactors, and the large total of their benefactions, which approximates three-quarters of a million of dollars. This is a generous offering to a single cause by a community no larger than this. The harvest has already been a bountiful one, and the end is not yet.

It was during the years of my attendance at the Academy, and the half dozen immediately following, that I received very distinct impressions of the men who were prominent in the financial and business circles of this town. I still retain vivid recollections of such men as the Nortons, the Buckinghams, the Johnsons, the Osgoods, the Greenes, the Hubbards, John F. Slater, Lorenzo Blackstone, J. M. Huntington, David Smith, Moses Pierce, James S. Carew, Amos W. Prentice, E. Winslow Williams, John Mitchell and Edward Chappell. It seemed to me in those days that these men were of the very stuff of which, to borrow a modern term, captains of finance and business are made. I now appreciate that I may have painted them in too glowing colors. But I am still convinced that I did not misjudge them in this, that in their character, their dignity, their self-respecting ideals and their sense of their private and public responsibilities they represented in a pre-eminent way that class which makes business honorable, and its rewards a public blessing.

During these years Norwich was fortunate in the quality and power of its clergy. The venerable Doctor Arms was the pastor of the First church, as he had been since 1836. In 1864 Doctor Bond, after nearly thirty years of service at the Second, had sought a well earned retirement, and had been succeeded by the Rev. M. M. G. Dana, who in 1874 joined in the organization of the Park church. In 1865 Doctor Gulliver had left the Broadway, and in 1868 he was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Merriman, a preacher of unusual power. Doctor Samuel Graves was at the Central Baptist; the Revs. David F. Banks and John Binney were in succession at Christ; and Father Daniel Mullin was exerting a far-reaching influence for good at St. Mary's.

If we turn to the bar, we discover in Norwich during the period we have thus far been considering a striking group of lawyers. It included Senator Foster, who after his retirement from the senate was summoned to service upon the supreme court of the state; James A. Hovey, John T. Wait, Edmund Perkins, George Pratt and Jeremiah

Halsey. These men were of distinctly different types, and their strength lay in different directions, but they were all forceful factors in their profession, and in the life of this community. In this connection mention should be made of John D. Park. In 1855 he was, at an early age, chosen to a judgeship of the superior court, and in 1864 he became a member of the supreme court. In 1870 he was made chief justice, which office he continued to hold until his retirement age was reached in 1889. Thus withdrawn from the activities of his profession during the best years of his life, he was naturally less identified with local affairs than those already named. It should also be remembered that in 1862 there enlisted from this town a young man of 22, who as a boy of 9 had been brought here from his Scottish birthplace by his widowed mother, who grew up to manhood here, and who lived to become that honored and able and beloved man, the late Chief Justice Torrance. Following his return from the service he settled elsewhere, and his professional and public successes were there achieved, but the foundations of them were here firmly laid under conditions of self-denial and struggle.

I feel that I should fail in my duty upon this occasion if I dismissed this group of men without a fuller recognition of the character and career of one of them. Jeremiah Halsey was a born lawyer. Nature endowed him with her choicest gifts of intellect and character, and he assiduously devoted his many years of life to the service of his profession. No one would have acknowledged more cheerfully his primacy at this bar than the ablest among his contemporaries. He was the ideal product of the rural life which bred him, and of the life here which contributed to fashion him. In my youth I was taught to think that all the noblest qualities of manhood, and the highest legal erudition were met in him. The personal observations of my later years have not caused me to essentially modify this early impression. And the verdict of those of his contemporaries, the state over, who were best qualified to judge, was to the same general effect. Was ever a man more simple in his life and manner, more

pure and sweet in his living, more gentle and sympathetic in his spirit, more unselfish and helpful in his conduct? He went in and out among this people as humbly as the humblest of them. And yet he must have known that he possessed a power within himself and wielded an influence over others which was rare indeed. The secrets of that power and influence are not hard to discover. His vision was clear and profound. He knew how to analyze correctly, to discriminate justly and to reason soundly and honestly. He was not an orator in the ordinary sense of that term. But his power of simple, direct expression, his ability to arrange and array facts and propositions and his luminousness of statement were such as to make him a master in the presence of either court or jury. To these gifts he added the superlative one of character. He carried the high ideals of his private life into his professional labors. His conscience accepted no retainers. It was simply impossible for him to dissemble, deceive, or be unfair and unfrank. Casuistry he knew not. Artful practices and tricks, all too common, he scorned. This everybody knew—could not help knowing. The result was that he came to exercise an influence in this region, and to occupy a position at the bar of this state which few indeed could claim to share with him.

No enumeration of the men in whose achievements Norwich has taken a just pride would be complete which did not include those of her sons by birth or adoption, who have won for themselves during the half century just closed high place in the field of letters or as educators, journalists or publicists. Upon this roll of honor belong the names of Donald G. Mitchell and President Daniel Coit Gilman, both born here; Edmund Clarence Stedman, who passed most of his younger years here, and began his life work as the editor of the Norwich Tribune; President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth, born in Griswold, but soon coming with his father to Norwich; Isaac H. Bromley, already referred to, and David A. Wells, who passed the later years of his life among you.

We have thus far only incidentally touched upon the events of the last twenty-five or thirty years. As I am bound not to forget the role in which I appear, I do not feel at liberty to pass them by wholly unnoticed. But they belong so nearly to the things of today, and so many of the chief actors in them are of the living present, that I feel constrained to refrain from further comments upon men, and to confine the little which I feel obliged not to omit to a barren recital of those happenings which possess that public importance and interest which entitle them to a place in a record of the time, however fragmentary.

The limits of the city have been extended four times, and those of the town once. In 1874 the Greeneville section was added to the city, as were Laurel Hill and Boswellville in 1875. In 1901 the western portion of the town of Preston was taken into both the town and city, and in 1907 that portion of Mohegan park which lay without the city limits was included in them. In 1870 the completion of the city's fine water supply system, work upon which had been begun in 1867, was fittingly celebrated, and on July 4 President Grant honored the city with a visit, and received the enthusiastic welcome of its people. The same year the first street railway line was built. It extended from Greeneville to Bean Hill. It was electrified in 1892, and since that time radiating lines have been constructed furnishing direct and convenient communication with a large portion of eastern Connecticut. In 1904 the city became the owner of its lighting plant. The year 1873 saw the occupation of the combined court, town and city building, which during the last year or two has been undergoing the process of enlargement to meet the increasing demands upon it. The spring of this same year also witnessed the erection at the head of the Great Plain of the monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the Civil war. This theater was opened in 1890. The following year the Otis library was made free, and in 1892 enlarged, and thus the way prepared for the invaluable work it is now doing. The year 1893 was made memorable by the completion of the William W.

Backus hospital, for whose beautiful location, admirable plant and ample endowment Norwich owes an inestimable debt of gratitude to Mr. Backus and to that most generous of her sons, William A. Slater. In 1894 the Masonic temple was dedicated, and in 1905 the new post office was opened.

An untoward event of the last few months impels me to depart from my resolve to remain silent concerning those who have been participants in the activities and life of this people during the more recent years. I knew Frank T. Brown at the Academy and at Yale. It was my privilege to continue my acquaintance with him, and to observe his career during the years which have since passed. I saw his steady progress in his profession, and in the confidence of all who knew him until the time had come when he could, without presumption, claim to be the peer of the select few best lawyers of the state, when his professional brethren cheerfully recognized his right to that high position, and when the rewards of such a reputation were coming to him. His foot was already upon the topmost round of the ladder, and he had justified his right by virtue of both ability and character, to assume the succession to Strong and Halsey and continue that notable line, when the end came. The loss to a community like this of a man of such abilities, such force, such character, such courage for the right and such public spirit is one which it is hard to measure. Who is there that, taking heed of his example and of that of those whom he followed, shall prove himself worthy to follow him?

The year 1859 saw this town a group of approximately 14,000 persons. They were, as I have already had occasion to notice, largely of the old New England stock, and retained to a striking degree the strong and sturdy characteristics of their inheritance. Their homes were scattered over a territory which Providence had lavishly endowed with its gifts of natural beauty. Towering hill looked out upon towering hill, and down upon fertile valleys and gentle rivers. Woodland and rock and meadow in striking contrast added diversity to the scene. Many of these homes were of historic

interest, and carried one's thoughts back to the early days. The principal thoroughfares were lined in profusion with attractive houses set in generous spaces which bespoke the taste, the prosperity and the comfort which characterized the life within. The symbols of prosperity, content and happiness were disclosed on every hand. It was easy to discover the dominating presence of the typical New England character and thrift. The homes of the lowly as well as those of the comparatively rich told the same story. For miles about lay a thriving farming community which looked to Norwich as its business, social and political center. Its members were of the same New England stock and type. From this source Norwich was drawing, and had long drawn, not only the material advantages of trade, but also, what was of infinitely more value, a constant reinforcement of the best sort of its business, professional and social forces.

Fifty years have passed. They have been eventful ones, and have witnessed great changes in the business, industrial and social life of this country. Material prosperity has abounded; the spheres of business activity have wonderfully broadened; industrial growth and expansion has been marvelous, and populations have multiplied and centralized as never before in our history. Many centers of population have increased in numbers and been transformed in character so as to be scarcely recognizable. Riches have been amazingly multiplied, and have fallen to the lot of very many who had not been trained to their use. Extravagance and display have set their alluring examples in many quarters, making simple and unostentatious living harder and less common than it used to be. New standards of various sorts have come to supplant the old, and former ideals have given place to others. The changes which have taken place, however, have been by no means uniform. Cities have prospered and increased, where country has not to the same extent, or not at all. Some cities have thriven and grown almost in spite of themselves, where others have had to plod their way to larger things. Some communities have found

wealth dropping into their laps with the minimum of effort, while others have been obliged to win their achievements by persistent endeavor. Nature's bounty has not been the same to all sections; the advantages of location have not been uniform; and the facilities of transportation, which have played a large part in industrial and business history, have not been shared in equal measure. Norwich has not found itself the beneficiary of some great natural deposit of coal, iron ore, oil, gas, copper or gold to contribute to the expansion of its industries, the increase of its population and its accumulation of wealth. It has not found itself the center of some great industrial development. It has not been favored by exceptional transportation facilities. The great lines of railway passed it by on either hand. It has thus been left without those aids to growth which certain other places have in greater or less degree enjoyed, and it has been compelled to rely for the most part upon the resources and energy of its people for what it has attained. The situation, however, has not been without its compensations. Success won by effort is blessed in the winning. It is blessed in the character it develops, and in the type of manhood it creates. And there has been success. Of this there are evidences on every hand, and the fact that the population has practically doubled within the last fifty years amply attests it. But the conditions have not been such as to invite a heterogeneous population of all sorts and kinds to the extent and of the character found in some other localities. Sudden wealth has not come to many, and to many unfit to use it. The new rich do not infest its streets and knock at the door of its society. What has come has been earned, and in the earning the stability, the solidity and the strength of the old days has not been dissipated. The dignity of the simple life in its best sense has not been lost sight of; nor the standards and ideals of the former days forgotten. There has been retained a closer touch with the country than is common with cities. The ranks of its trade and its professions have been recruited very largely from the surrounding farms and villages, and that influence

has been a constantly powerful and wholesome one. The best blood of the country round about, and the most of it the blood of a New England ancestry, has flowed to this center to invigorate its life. As a result of all these influences and conditions Norwich, it seems to me, is today more truly representative of the old New England spirit, and better typifies the life and thought and sterling character of the fathers than any other large and growing center of population of my acquaintance.

She now enters upon another half century of her history. What the future will bring forth we know not. But I can conceive of no nobler ambition for her sons—no worthier standard for them to set up—than that they remain true to the ideals of the past which are their inheritance, and that they continue untarnished the record of high minded endeavor which has marked her history hitherto.

The interesting allusions of Judge Prentice to events and persons within the remembrance of many of his hearers were listened to with deep interest.

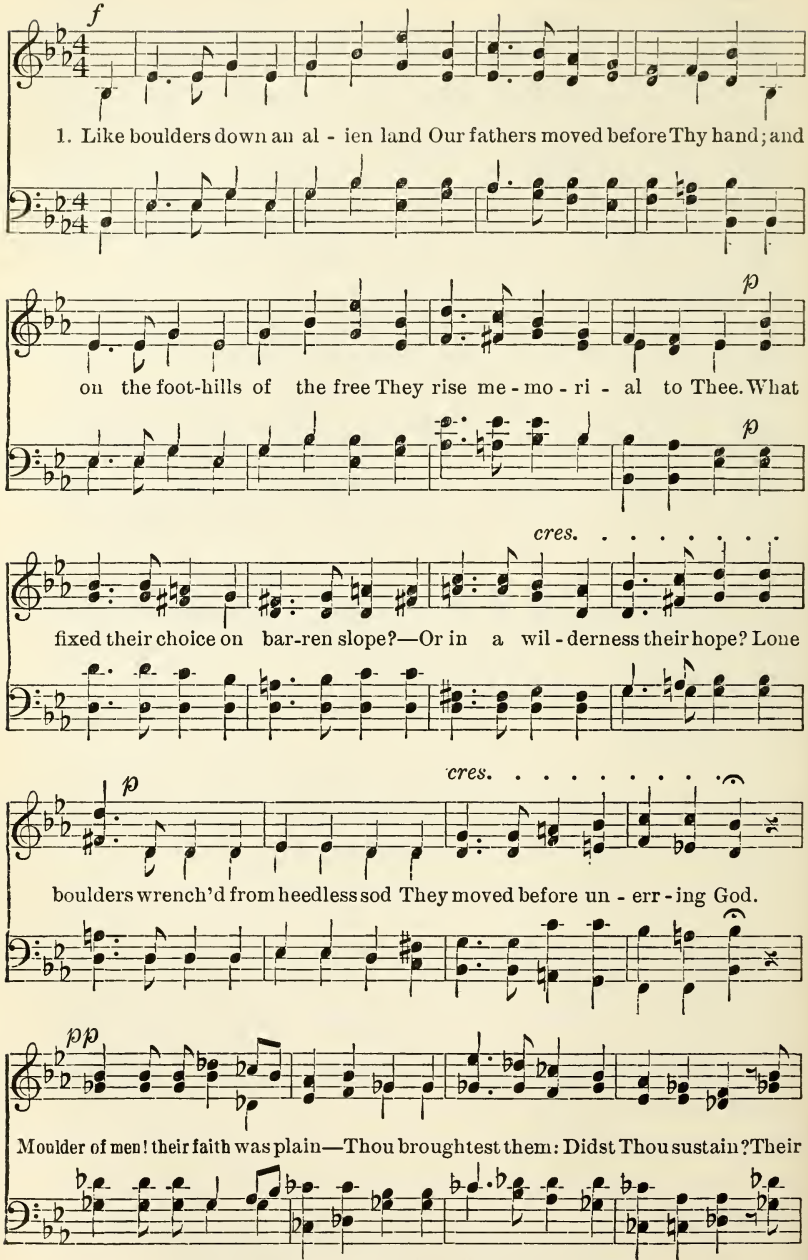
A hymn,

> "Like boulders, down an alien land,
> Our fathers moved before Thy Hand;
> And on the foothills of the free
> They rise memorial to Thee,"

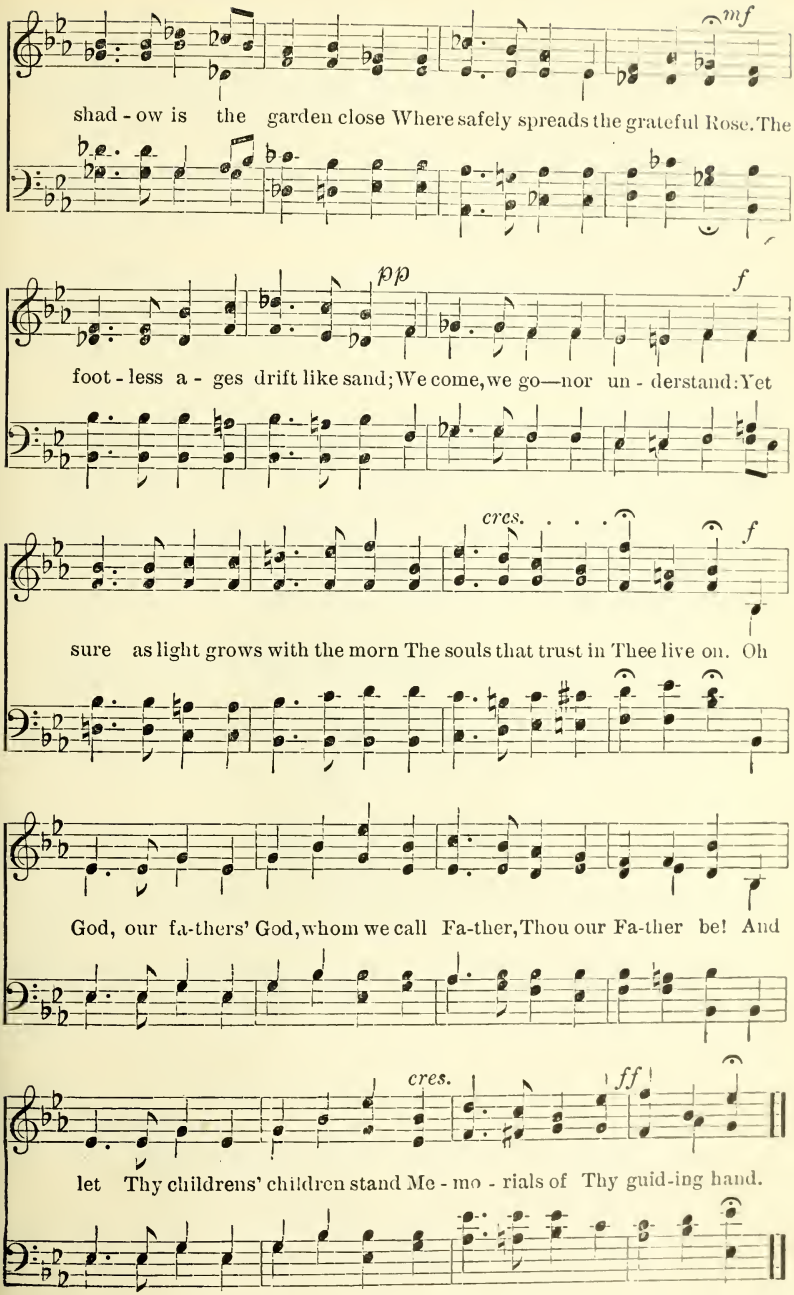
composed for the occasion by Margaret W. Fuller, with original music by Frederick W. Lester, was then sung by the choir, and received warm applause from the audience.

The words and music are printed in full on following pages.

ANNIVERSARY HYMN

MARGARET W. FULLER FREDERICK W. LESTER

f
1. Like boulders down an al - ien land Our fathers moved before Thy hand; and
p
on the foot-hills of the free They rise me - mo - ri - al to Thee. What
cres.
fixed their choice on bar-ren slope?—Or in a wil - derness their hope? Lone
p
cres.
boulders wrench'd from heedless sod They moved before un - err - ing God.
pp
Moulder of men! their faith was plain—Thou broughtest them: Didst Thou sustain? Their

Poem copyright, 1909, by MARGARET W. FULLER


mf
shad - ow is the garden close Where safely spreads the grateful Rose. The
pp
f
foot - less a - ges drift like sand; We come, we go—nor un - derstand: Yet
cres.
f
sure as light grows with the morn The souls that trust in Thee live on. Oh
God, our fa-thers' God, whom we call Fa-ther, Thou our Fa-ther be! And
cres.
ff
let Thy childrens' children stand Me - mo - rials of Thy guid-ing hand.

Edmund Clarence Stedman's poem, The Inland City, was then read by the Rev. Dr. Pratt, and verses written by the Rev. Anson G. Chester for the celebration were read by Henry A. Tirrell.

The exercises at the theater closed with the singing of "My Country, 'tis of Thee" by the choir and audience, accompanied by the band.

An organ recital in Broadway church by R. Huntington Woodman, formerly of Norwich, followed the literary exercises, and in the afternoon and evening concerts were given by Tubbs' military band on the reviewing stand and at Union square.

After several attempts that were not entirely successful in consequence of high winds, Capt. Baldwin made an ascension in his airship at about six o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and, after rising to a height of perhaps a thousand feet above the fair grounds, circled about for ten minutes to the gratification of an admiring crowd.

In the evening a flotilla of thirty or forty power boats, canoes and other craft, beautifully decorated with Japanese lanterns, paraded on the Thames river, which was enlivened by music from Tubbs' band on the steamboat Sightseer.

This ended the third and last day of the celebration.

Invitations and Badges.

The invitation committee issued a beautifully engraved invitation, embellished with a view of Norwich as it appeared in 1859 from a point on the Thames river, and with devices embossed in colors representing the flag of the city and the Rose of New England. The invitation was in these words:

Norwich
Welcomes home her children.
On July fifth and sixth, nineteen hundred and nine
Norwich, Connecticut, will celebrate the
Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary
of the Founding of the Town,
and the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth
of the Incorporation of the City.

It is earnestly desired that all who by ties of birth, ancestry or former residence are connected with our town shall unite in this celebration. Now in behalf of the Citizens of Norwich we extend a cordial invitation to you and yours to come home and join us in making the event one that shall long be remembered in the history of the Old Town of Norwich.

The Invitation Committee,
William H. Shields, Chairman.

The committee also provided an elaborate silk badge, nine inches long and two inches wide, woven in red, white, blue and gold colors, decorated with United States flags and a full-blown rose, and suspended from a gold bar. The badge, which of course cannot be reproduced here, bore these words woven in silk:

Norwich
Connecticut
"The Rose of New England"
250th
Anniversary
Founding of the Town
125th Anniversary
Incorporation of the City
Celebration
July 5th & 6th, 1909.

Good Old Norwich! How I love thee—
Love thy strong and massive hills;
Love the rushing of thy rivers
And the babbling of thy rills;
Love thy rocks that rise like bastions,
And the vales that stretch below;
Love thy summers with their sunshine
And thy winters with their snow;

Love thy cedars, such as furnished
Unto Lebanon its fame;
Love the glories of thy landscapes,
And the glory of thy name;
As a mother loves her darlings,
As a sailor loves the sea,
As a woman loves her idols,
So, dear Norwich, love I thee.

Anson G. Chester, 1859.

Besides this were smaller silk badges with medallions for the members of the various committees.

Loan Exhibition.

During the celebration Faith Trumbull Chapter, D. A. R., maintained in the Converse Art Gallery a large and interesting exhibition of antique furniture, porcelain, silver, pictures, and other objects of historic value which attracted much attention. The catalogue, in part, will appear in the appendix.

Greetings from Old Norwich.

The following cablegram was received on the second day of the celebration:

Norwich, England, July 5, 1909.

Gilbert S. Raymond,
Secretary of Anniversary Celebration Committee,
Norwich, Conn., U. S. A.

City of Norwich sends hearty congratulations to American daughter on her attaining 250 years.

(Signed) Walter Rye, Mayor.

To this friendly greeting a suitable reply was returned by the Secretary.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of Charles W. Gale, Treasurer Norwich Celebration.

Receipts:

Town of Norwich	$ 5,000.00
City of Norwich	1,000.00
Sale of Seats on Reviewing Stand	508.00
Sale of Invitations and Magazines	200.00
Sale of Badges	590.60
Returned by D. A. R.	22.31
Returned by Amusement Committee	144.06
General Subscriptions	8,510.50
	$15,975.47

Disbursements:

Executive Committee	$ 5,079.18
Invitation Committee	400.81
Committee on Literary Exercises	22.85
Finance Committee	444.40
Amusement Committee	2,088.15
Music Committee	1,584.58
Fireworks Committee	1,403.82
Publicity Committee	561.32
Decoration Committee	2,146.48
Hospitality Committee	1,178.88
Ways and Means Committee	43.65
Band Stand Committee	87.70
Reviewing Stand Committee	500.00
Balance turned over to The Centennial Publishing Co.	433.65
	$15,975.47

CONCLUSION.

The people of Norwich, looking back after the lapse of more than two years, may well congratulate themselves in sober second thought that their celebration was a complete success. Favored by the weather, and by the presence of distinguished guests, and by a great concourse of visiting friends and strangers, there was no disorder and no accident to mar the pleasure of the occasion. While varied entertainments were provided for all sorts and conditions of men, and while the celebration was universally observed as a joyous festival, its dignified character raised it far above the level of a carnival or a boisterous holiday.

It was an occasion of general happiness, of pious remembrance of the brave men and women who came to make a hazard of new fortunes in this unknown land two hundred and fifty years ago, to establish here homes and schools and churches, to plant fields and orchards, to build roads and bridges, and to lay foundations broad and deep whereon succeeding generations have continued to build. It was an occasion of devout thanksgiving that to those who are here living upon the earth the lines have fallen in pleasant places, and that theirs is a goodly heritage; an occasion of high resolve that here shall be maintained the best traditions of the Fathers.

When the Fathers came hither the wilderness and the solitary places were glad for them, and the wild Rose of New England, which they found in its native soil and sustained with their fostering care, continues to grow and blossom in perennial beauty. And so, contemplating the past with serene satisfaction, those who now occupy the stage may say, "God speed the coming generations," supremely confident that, under Divine protection, Norwich will be happier and brighter and better in the next half century because it is their dwelling place.

THE END.

APPENDIX.

Official Program
of the
250th Anniversary of the Founding of the Town
and the
125th Anniversary of the Incorporation
of the City
July 4, 5, and 6, 1909.

Sunday, July 4, 1909.

Historical sermons will be delivered in the churches at their usual hour of service.

The graves in the old town burying ground at Norwich Town and the Mason monument will be decorated.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock there will be a memorial service in the old burying ground at Norwich Town, as follows:

Welcome in the Name of the Founders, Dr. F. P. Gulliver.

Invocation—Rev. George H. Ewing of the First Congregational church.

Address—Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, D.D.

Address—Rev. Charles A. Northrop.

Frederick W. Lester and a choir of selected voices will lead in the singing of several old hymns.

At 5 o'clock an organ recital will be given in the old First church by H. L. Yerrington, assisted by G. Avery Ray, tenor.

Monday, July 5, 1909.

At sunrise, 4.31 a. m., all the bells in the city will ring for half an hour.

At 9 a. m.—The first ascension of the airship, "The California Arrow," owned and operated by Capt. Thomas Scott Baldwin, will take place, at the New London County

Fair Grounds. The flight will be made over the entire city so that all may have a good view. This will be the first ascension of an airship in the state. At the same time and place the athletic events will be held.

Upon the entry of the President into the city, at about 9.45 a. m., the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns will be fired by a battery on Geer's hill.

At 10 a. m.—In the lot back of the Norwich Club House, entrance through the Joseph Perkins road or at the upper end of McKinley avenue, there will be presented a series of Historical Reproductions consisting of scenes of the early Indian life, the signing of the deed by Uncas and the Founders, the visit of Washington during the Revolutionary War, the return of the soldiers from the Civil War; the present to be represented by Coast Artillery and the future personified by 500 school children. The Putnam Phalanx will also give a parade drill.

At 12 o'clock a reception will be tendered the President, the distinguished guests and the officials of the celebration by Hon. Winslow Tracy Williams at Rockclyffe.

At 1 p. m.—The grand parade will form as follows, starting promptly at 2 p. m.:

First Division—Midshipmen and Regulars, on Broadway, right resting on Main street; Coast Artillery Corps, Governor's Foot Guards, Putnam Phalanx and G. A. R., on Shetucket street, right resting on Main street.

Second Division—Commerce street, right resting on Market street.

Third Division—Church street, right resting on Washington square.

Fourth Division—Little Water street, right resting on Shetucket street.

Fifth and Sixth Divisions—Floats—North Main street, right resting on East Main street.

The line of march will be from Broadway to East Main and countermarch up Broadway to Harland road. First Division countermarch to Williams avenue; Second Division to Williams street; Third Division to Lincoln avenue;

Fourth Division to Sachem street; Fifth and Sixth Divisions continue to march to and around the Norwich Town Green. Divisions will form en masse on above streets and afterwards continue march down Washington and Main streets and then be dismissed.

The Divisions will be composed as follows:

Platoon of Police.

Chief Marshal Col. C. W. Gale and Staff.

First Division.

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Dorsey and Staff.
Tubbs's Military Band.
Battalion of 600 Midshipmen from Annapolis.
Eleventh Band, U. S. C. A. C.
Battalion of Four Companies U. S. Regular Army.
President of the United States, William H. Taft.
Hatch's First Infantry Band, C. N. G.
Battalion Six Companies C. A. Corps.
Foot Guard Band.
Second Company, Governor's Foot Guard.
Foot Guard Band.
First Company, Governor's Foot Guard.
Governor Weeks and Staff.
Representatives of Town and City.
Putnam Phalanx.
Sedgwick Post, G. A. R.

Second Division.

Maj. William A. Wells and Staff.
Newark Letter Carriers' Band.
Postmaster and Government Employees.
Mohegan Indians.
Modern Woodmen of America.
O. B. A. Society, No. 62.
I. O. B. A. Society, No. 309.
Joseph Garibaldi Society.

Putnam City Band.
United German Societies.
Italian Benevolent Society.
St. Jean Baptiste Society.
Worcester Cadet Band.
Swedish Societies.
Yantic Fire Engine Co.
1859—1909.

Third Division.

Col. John P. Murphy and Staff.
Red Men.
Wheeler's Willimantic Band.
Second Division, A. O. H.
Irish Jaunting Car.
St. Mary's Fife and Drum Corps, New Britain.
A. O. H. Knights, New Britain.
First Division, A. O. H.
Knights of Columbus.
Westerly Band.
St. Mary's T. A. and B. Society.
Temperance Cadets' Drum Corps.
Tierney Cadets.
St. Anne's Temperance Society.
Pulaski Band.
St. George's Society.
Sokel Polski.
Slater Band of Jewett City.
St. John's Society.
St. Joseph's Society.

Fourth Division.

Maj. Frank J. King and Staff.
Fifth Regiment Band, M. V. M.
Odd Fellows.
Second Regiment Band, C. N. G.
Central Labor Union.

Fifth Division.

Marshal Frank T. Maples and Staff.
Floats.
School Children.

Sixth Division.

Marshal Joseph D. Aiken and Staff.
Floats.
Industrial, Society, Merchants and Trades.

After the parade passes the President he will deliver an address from the reviewing stand, and will then proceed to Buckingham Memorial, where a public reception will be held until 6 o'clock.

At 5.30 p. m., will occur the second flight of the airship.

At 7 p. m.—There will be band concerts as follows: On Union square, by Fifth Regiment band, M. V. M.; at Greeneville, by the Governor's Foot Guard band; at West Side, by Hatch's First Regiment band, C. N. G.; at Norwich town, by Tubbs's Military band. The concert on Union square will extend until 8.30 o'clock; the others from 7 to 8.

At 8.30 p. m.—Grand display of fireworks on Rogers's Hill, above the bank of the Shetucket river directly opposite the station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. From this eminence the display can be seen from nearly every part of the city. This will be the grandest display of fireworks ever seen in eastern Connecticut. During the evening the streets of the business section will be illuminated by electrical arches and devices of a spectacular nature.

Tuesday, July 6, 1909.

At 8.30 a. m.—Demonstration of the Fire Department at the Central station.

9 a. m.—Third ascension of the airship.

10 a. m.—Automobile parade. All automobiles will be decorated and valuable prizes will be given. The line of

march will form on Broadway with the first car at the theatre. The autos will go up Broadway to Washington street, up Washington street to Norwich Town, around the Norwich Town Green back to Chelsea parade, passing the reviewing stand again, turning into Williams avenue to Washington street, down Washington street to West Main street, over to the West Side, up Fairmount street and Pearl street, through Ann street to West Main street and back to Buckingham Memorial, then up North Main street, around the car barn and down Central avenue to Main street and there disbanding.

10.30 a. m.—Dedication of a memorial fountain at the Little Plain by Faith Trumbull chapter, D. A. R.:

"The Star-Spangled Banner".....Tubbs's band
Invocation.....Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, D.D.
Greeting.....Mrs. Elizabeth B. Buel,
State regent Connecticut D. A. R.
"Connecticut State Hymn."
Solo ..... Ebenezer Learned.
Chorus—D. A. R.
Presentation of the Fountain,
Mrs. Ellen M. K. Bishop, regent.
Unveiling of the Fountain,
Miss Mary Lanman Huntington.
Miss Helen Lathrop Perkins.
Reception of the Fountain,
His Honor, Mayor Costello Lippitt.
Address.....Rev. Edwin W. Bishop, D.D., Oak Park, Ill.
Closing Words.....Mrs. Sara T. Kinney,
Honorary state regent Connecticut D. A. R.
"America."

2 p. m.—Literary exercises at the Broadway theatre, as follows:

1. Prelude ..... Orchestra
2. Opening address by the president of the day, Hon Winslow Tracy Williams.
3. Reading of Scripture....Rev. Samuel H. Howe, D.D.

4. Prayer.
5. Anthem—Choir of 150 voices conducted by Frederick W. Lester.
6. Welcome by the mayor, Hon. Costello Lippitt.
7. Historical address
   President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College.
8. Hymn.....Choir and audience.
9. Historical address,
   Arthur L. Shipman, Esq., of Hartford.
10. Hymn.....Choir and audience.
11. Historical address.....Hon. Samuel O. Prentice, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.
12. Original hymn by Margaret W. Fuller,
    Choir and audience.
13. Reading of "The Inland City" (Edmund C. Stedman),
    Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, D.D.
14. Singing—"America."

At 4 p. m.—Game of baseball between two state league teams.

5 p. m.—Organ recital by Mr. R. Huntington Woodman at Broadway Congregational church.

5.30 p. m.—Last ascension of the airship.

7.30 p. m.—Concert by Tubbs's Military band, near the harbor.

8 p. m.—Water carnival and illuminated display in the harbor under the management of the Chelsea Boat club. Grand electrical display on business blocks and thoroughfares.

The headquarters of the celebration will be on the main floor of the Buckingham Memorial, which is adjacent to the station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, where an information bureau, writing facilities, a register and the newspapers of the day can be found.

It is expected that all the vestries of the several churches will be open for rest and comfort stations for women and children.

The loan exhibition, under the management of Faith Trumbull chapter, D. A. R., will be open at the Converse Art gallery July 3 to 7, inclusive, at the following hours:

Saturday, July 3, from 2 to 6 p. m.
Monday, July 5, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Tuesday, July 6, from 2 to 6 p. m .
Wednesday, July 7, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Headquarters for the representatives of the press and newspaper correspondents will be furnished on the second floor of the banking house of the Thames National bank, where all the necessary facilities will be provided.

THE PARADE.

(From the Norwich Bulletin.)

Winding its way through solid banks of humanity like a living river the great parade of Monday was unanimously acclaimed the finest spectacle of its kind ever seen in this part of the state. About 4,000 people were in line.

As a patriotic demonstration and a tribute marking the 250th anniversary of the birth of Norwich it will long be remembered and talked of as one of the greatest features of the big celebration.

A continuous round of applause greeted every organization in every division all along the line of march and at times burst into a perfect ovation, when a sight of President Taft or some particular body of the paraders incited additional enthusiasm. The greetings were spontaneous and enthusiastic, and this was especially true of the great reception accorded to the organizations in the military division. The touch of pageantry given the scene by the brilliant uniforms of the Putnam Phalanx and the Foot Guard caught the eye and fancy of the watching thousands and recalled to many minds the stirring historical events of colonial days when such uniforms were more familiar on the streets of this city than they are to-day. But as the more strikingly uniformed troops passed on with their glittering arms and silver trappings, to give place to the

thousands of civilians marching as members of civic fraternities, there was no abatement in the interest with which the crowds were held and not until the last float in the rear division had passed on did they begin to press forward and onward in the trail of the paraders, seeking one more look at some particularly pleasing feature of the parade.

Promptness and efficiency marked the management and formation of the various divisions, and at the appointed time of two o'clock the head of the parade swung into Broadway. There had been no hitch in getting the various divisions assembled at the appointed places and the taking up of the line of march was carried out with commendable promptness and despatch.

First Division.

In the lead were Sergeant Twomey and Policemen Ebberts and Doty, mounted. Then followed Chief Marshal Colonel Charles W. Gale and staff, mounted, his staff being composed of Z. R. Robbins, John J. Manwaring, Rutherford C. Plaut, Robert Briggs, J. Harry Shannon, Herbert M. George, Robert W. Perkins, Charles H. Haskell, Charles P. Johnson, Dr. James J. Donohue, Rufus Burnham, Major F. A. Fox.

The platoon of police composed of eight men was under command of Capt. George Linton and they were as follows: Officers Thomas Brock, Allan Mathews, John Bray, Timothy J. Driscoll, Henry Fenton, Charles Smith, Bernard B. Morrow, Jacob Vetter.

Lieut. Colonel Henry S. Dorsey and staff, composed of Capt. Percy H. Morgan, C. N. G., New London; Capt. A. P. Woodward, C. N. G., Danielson; Lieut. Duncan, U. S. A., Fort Terry; Lieut. Ernest R. Barrows, C. N. G., New London, mounted.

Tubbs's band with thirty pieces in charge of Conductor Charles W. Tubbs was the first of the organizations and gave fine music.

Midshipmen Made a Hit.

The first burst of applause was inspired by the body of half a thousand midshipmen, in charge of Lieut. Commander D. E. Desmukes, and commanded by cadet officers.

The future naval officers immediately caught the crowd with their fine appearance and easy marching stride. They were clad in regulation dark blue uniforms, moulded to finely developed forms, and wore white canvas caps and leggins. The privilege of parading in Norwich especially appealed to them, as it is seldom that they have ever been permitted to take part in a municipal celebration. There were ten companies of the middies, a total of 580 men. They were off the Olympia, Chicago, Tonopah and Hartford, now in New London harbor and were commanded by Brigadier Commander Burne, Brigade Adjutant Langworthy and Chief Petty Officer Hosford.

All along the route they were admired and cheered, and not without good cause, for they made a splendid showing.

On their return to Union Square they attracted much attention, as they rounded Broadway corner with their fancy turn but as true as if by machinery. At Union Square they gave an exhibition drill and won much applause, closing with their cheer and three cheers for Norwich.

Coast Artillery.

Next in line were three companies of Coast Artillery regulars, the 132d, 43d, and 12th, of the New London Artillery district, Major Ellis commanding, and following them six companies of the Coast Artillery corps: 10th, Captain Connor, 2d, Captain Rogers; 1st, Captain Paul of New London; 3d, Captain Hagberg; 5th, Captain Tarbox of Norwich, and 13th, Captain Armington, of Danbury. The Eleventh band, V. S. C. A. C., was escort for this section of the military division, and all along Broadway they were honored as the escort of President Taft and party.

The Naval Cadets entering the City, July 5th.

In the first carriage were President Taft, Winslow T. Williams, president of the General Committee, Captain Archibald Butt, and a secret service man.

Foot Guard and Phalanx.

Of all the troops the Governor's Foot Guards and their bands and the Putnam Phalanx and its drum corps made the big hits of the day. The Second company of New Haven had the right of the line in this section. There were over 100 men in this company and their bearskin headpieces, scarlet, silver trimmed and epauleted coats, cream colored, tight-fitting pants, and dark leggins, made them a center of attraction and recipients of ovations from the start to the finish of the parade. This was also true of the First company of Hartford, immediately preceding the second carriage in which were Governor Weeks, Edwin A. Tracy, chairman of the Executive Committee, and Adjutant General Cole.

In the carriages following were the members of the Governor's staff as follows: Maj. Archibald E. Rice, Waterbury; Maj. Louis M. Ullman, New Haven; Lieut. Com. Frederic A. Bartlett, Bridgeport; Adjt. Gen. Col. William E. F. Landers, Meriden; Asst. Quartermaster Gen. Col. Michael J. Wise, Hartford; Quartermaster Gen. Col. Robert O. Eaton, Montowese; Surgeon Gen. Col. Frederick F. Graves, Waterbury; Commissary Gen. Col. Andrew N. Shepard, Portland; Paymaster Gen. Col. Elmer H. Havens, Bridgeport.

Following in carriages were: First Selectman Lathrop and Selectmen Francis E. Beckwith and Albert W. Lillibridge, and Town Clerk Charles S. Holbrook, Mayor Costello Lippitt, Aldermen Frank A. Robinson, Lyman W. Whiting and Grosvenor Ely, and Councilmen C. Leslie Hopkins, Louis H. Geer, Edgar B. Worthington, and Joseph H. Gilbert, Walter F. Lester, John Heath, Hugh Blackledge, Walter H. Woodworth, Tax Collector Thomas A. Robinson, City Treasurer Ira L. Peck, and Street Commissioner George E. Fellows.

In Broadway the parade halted at Williams avenue and the companies gave way to allow the President, the Governor, with his staff, and the town and city officials to proceed to the stand.

Putnam Phalanx.

Those veterans of many marches and many such occasions as that of Monday, the famous Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, were never more appreciated than they were in Norwich. There were thousands among the throngs that bordered the line of march who saw them for the first time, though knowing them well by reputation.

These were quickly recognized by their blue continental uniforms with wide buff facings and their plumed chapeaux, worn with distinction. Their tan-topped boots seemed to drag a little toward the latter end of the afternoon, but they finished the march like good soldiers. Everywhere they were given great applause.

Boys of '61.

Members of Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., made the first division complete and the float containing a score or more of the boys of '61 stirred up patriotism at every yard of the parade. The gun and carriage presented to the state by Governor Buckingham and which has a history of service, of capture by the confederates and recapture by the union forces, was also included in the G. A. R. section.

Second Division.

Behind Major William A. Wells and staff riding at the head of the second division was the Newark Letter Carriers' band, acting as escort for Postmaster Caruthers and his guests and the government employes of the city.

The last of the Mohegans, once proud tribe, represented in the parade by a half-dozen fantastically painted and garbed braves, on foot, and a few women in carriages, was a suggestive feature linking the long gone past to the present.

Procession passing through Main Street.

Then came the members of the Modern Woodmen of America, some uniformed and carrying axes, making a good showing.

Next came the members of the O. B. A. society, and next in order the Joseph Garibaldi society, wearing scarlet blouses with bright green trimmings on the sleeves and also on the caps.

The Putnam City band was escort for the United German societies, distinguished by their baldrics tinted in the colors of the Fatherland. The St. Jean Baptiste society of Taftville made a good showing and attracted attention by a pretty float with a lamb and a child clad in sheepskin, representing the boyhood of St. John.

The Worcester Cadet band was at the head of the Swedish societies. One company in this group were nattily clad in white duck with yellow and white sashes. With them also was one of the most striking floats of the parade, a Viking ship, in which were several persons representing those great men of the deep.

Third Division.

At the head of the third division were Col. T. P. Murphy and his staff. At the head of the line were the Red Men, mounted, and with as much war paint and regalia as any chief need have. They were as full of war-whoops as the street cars were of passengers. They had it on the real Indians—the last of the Mohegans—as far as capacity to emit shrill and war-like shrieks went, and they apparently were having as much amusement as they furnished the spectators.

Behind them was Wheeler's band of Willimantic and the Second Division, A. O. H. They wore no coats, but white shirtwaists, black pants and shoes, green neckties, sailor hats and carried Jap parasols. They received much applause.

An Irish jaunting car, Christopher Barry, driver, with some pretty colleens for passengers, received applause at

every point in the line of march. The green uniformed Hibernian Rifles of New Britain were also well received.

Division No. 1, A. O. H., and the Knights of Columbus were next in line and with the St. Mary's T. A. B. society presented an interesting section of fraternal organizations.

Few of the marching bodies were greater favorites than the khaki-clad Tierney cadets, and many complimented the boys on their excellent showing.

There was another touch of color at the part of the parade where the Pulaski band, St. George's society and the Sokel Polski were assigned, completing the third division. The uniforms, outside of the military division, were the most resplendent of any in the parade, and were worn with pretty effect. The Slater band of Jewett City were at the head of the St. John's society and St. Joseph's society.

Fourth Division.

In the fourth division, Major Frank J. King and staff, were the members of the Odd Fellows' society, with the Massachusetts Fifth Infantry band as escort. Their appearance called forth many complimentary remarks. The Second Regiment band was at the head of the large representation from the Central Labor union.

Fifth Division.

Floats.—The Schools.

Every float in the fifth division, representative of the schools, got its share of applause, and was a cleverly conceived and prettily executed idea.

Thought and patience were required to work them out, but there was none which did not add to the attractiveness of the parade. The floats and a description follow:

East Side Public School Float.

St. Patrick's Parochial School Float

Norwich Free Academy—"Colonial Home Life." Complete colonial costuming, showing the family, with fireplace and big pot in which dinner is cooking, the small boy, Humphrey Almy, turning the spit; grandmother, Miss Faye Newland, knitting; mother, Miss Lois Perkins, spinning; father, William E. Perry, cleaning gun; son, Benedict C. Pullen, whittling; daughter, Miss Henrietta Gardner, sewing; little girl, Miss Dorothy Jones, rocking the cradle.

Broadway school—"Revolutionary Soldiers." Depicting Gen. George Washington in conference with Gov. Jonathan Trumbull on the lawn at the home of Jedediah Huntington at Norwich Town, all in complete costume. George Washington, Theodore Haviland; Jonathan Trumbull, Edwin Sherman; Jedediah Huntington, Channing Huntington; Washington's body guard, Ernest Smith, Fitch Jewett, Carl Kinney, Harold Robinson, Ronald Kimball; colonial soldiers, Frederic Crowell, Francis Forsberg, Everett Peckham, James Stanley, Avery Gallup.

St. Patrick's school.—This was one of the most attractive floats in the procession. It represented a modern battleship, and the curtain covering the body of the vehicle bore the words, "Our Army and Navy Forever." The ship was designed by J. J. O'Donovan and was made as realistic as possible. On the bow was a cross, near which stood three little girls dressed in white to represent Religion, and at the stern was a pretty little miss representing the Goddess of Liberty, arrayed by the Sisters of Mercy, who attended to the decoration of the battleship. On deck were a number of boys in full uniform, representing the commissioned and petty officers, the sailors and marines. The float was a credit to St. Patrick's parochial school and was appreciated by the people of Norwich.

West Chelsea school district—"Uncas Signing the Deed" was pictured here, the float being trimmed with evergreen, roses and the British flag and was drawn by four horses. The table was a trunk of a tree and there was a

wigwam and a dog. The characters were: Major Mason, Leroy Swan; Rev. Mr. Fitch, Edgar Welden; Mr. Tracy, Tyler Stanton; women, Elizabeth Evans, Rosa Beckley; Uncas, Bennie Weinstein; his sons, Clarence Whitaker, James Mulcahy; braves, Gedaliah Segol, Felix Debarros, Walter Newbury; Indian boy, Frank Lamb; Indian women, Fanny Schulman, and Jennie Swartzburg.

Falls school—"Indian Life." A white birch tepee in a grove of white birch, cedar and elderberry, with twenty school children in Indian costume, chiefs, braves, and squaws, the girls doing beadwork, the boys making snow shoes, and a squaw grinding corn with an old fashioned Indian mortar and pestle. Red plumes on the four horses.

Bridge district school—"The Rose of New England." A beautiful bower of pink roses within which on seats in pyramid arrangement was a group of thirty boys and girls, as "The Rosebuds," and at the apex "The Rose Queen," Lucy Blackburn. Plumes and rosettes on the harness of the four gray horses.

Town street school—This float represented the old liberty pole and tent which used to stand on Norwich Town Green, with four boys aboard in costume of the times. They were Walter Crabtree, John Hughes, Clifford Lathrop, Arthur Mullen. The float was decorated with bunting and flags.

Greeneville grammar school had a reproduction of "The Little Old Red School House on the Hill," the place where our forefathers gained their scanty store of knowledge with patient toil, the time when men rose in spite of their lack of learning, in contrast with the present, when (it is said) men rise despite their education. A red body inclosing twenty-five industrious pupils, members of the graduating class, seated at old time desk and bench on three sides, the teacher at front; the girls dressed in staid colonial style, black dress, white kerchief and cuffs, the boys in dark trousers, dark blouses, white collars and cuffs. Above

was the hipped roof, in red, white and blue, with the typical red chimney and the flag. It was the product of the combined efforts of Principal Clifton H. Hobson and Louis O. Potter.

The First Congregational church of Norwich Town was represented by an historical float, "The First Meeting House on the Rocks," the original having been built the year after the founding of the town. The old white meeting house, with peaked roof and steeple, occupied the center of the float. It was Sunday and the Puritans were entering their newly built church, while in the rear hostile Indians were skulking. This tableau was carried out very effectively and reflected credit upon Owen S. Smith and Aron A. Dickey, the committee in charge. This received much applause along the line of march especially on Washington street.

Sixth Division.

Floats, Industrial, Society, Merchants, and Trades.

Yantic Woolen Co.—This float was planned to show the process of manufacturing carded woolen goods, picturing it from the farm to the needle. There were live sheep and wool in the differing forms up to the finished goods. Four horses drew the float, two men in jumpers leading the horses, while on the float were two shepherds under the canopy. There was a display of flags and bunting, the whole making a pretty picture.

The Shetucket Cotton Co.—This float was an A-shaped structure displaying a piece of every grade and kind of cloth made at their factory in Greeneville. The many variegated colors made up a handsome exhibit, which was designed by Supt. W. I. Woodward.

The United States Finishing Co. had one of the most attractive of the industrial floats in line. On a rectangular frame with an arched roof were displayed in six sections,

two on each side and one on each end, the productions of this big plant, including mercerized sateens and pongees, printed lawns, printed taffetas and serpentine crepes. On top of the roof was the name of the corporation in letters of white on a blue ground, below which was indicated the branches constituting the company. The arched roof was covered with stripes of red, white and blue, carrying out the patriotic color scheme. The float was the design of Frank H. Lester.

The Norwich Belt Mfg. Co. displayed as the products of their plant different colors of leather, belting and lace leather on a square float, ten feet long by eight wide, handsomely decorated with bunting, and drawn by four horses. Lengthwise of the float was the name of the company. In the center was a large three-ply belt, 52 inches wide, 110 feet long which with two smaller ones, each 34 inches wide and 65 feet long, required a total of 249 steer hides. The entire process took place at the company's big tannery in Greeneville.

The Clinton Woolen Mill's float illustrated the productions of their plant. On a platform 8 x 15 feet,was a four-foot fence of posts of spools roving off the cards. Between these posts were bobbins and yarn, above the fence was a four-foot lattice work, made of twisted strings of billiard cloth. In the corners were looped up bobbins of yarn. In the center stood a ten-foot pole, supporting a canopy of twisted billiard cloth. The front, red, white and blue broadcloth, was draped. A basket of pure white wool and a beam of warped yarn ready for the loom also were shown. The horses wore broadcloth blankets, bearing the name of the company in letters of gold felt. The float was designed by L. H. Saxton, assisted by Mrs. Saxton.

Hopkins & Allen Arms Co.—Representing the firearms industry this company had an attractive float. In the center of a base 14 x 8 feet was a pyramid, surmounting which was a flag of each country, representing the export trade. At each corner was a staff with banners with the name of the

company, and on the skirt "Hopkins & Allen arms circle the globe." At the corners there were stacks of rifles and guns, and on top of each staff was a revolver. Flowers and colors on the pyramid with other floral decorations made a pretty effect. White flowers in a green background formed the name of the company on the pyramid.

The McCrum-Howell Co.'s float was drawn by six horses, containing a display of heaters and bathtubs, refrigerators of several sizes, displaying the products of their local industry. The float attracted much attention. On their second float was a display of radiators of several sizes, showing the work put out by the concern. Their floats contained their business cards and made a pleasing exhibit.

Geduldig, the florist, had a float completely covered with products of the greenhouse, garden and forest, all combining to make a beautiful display. This proved a feature of the parade.

Totoket Mills Co.—Drawn by four horses and gaily trimmed with red, white and blue. This float contained two looms which were in operation. One was 250 years old and was brought here from Germany, while the other was a modern one. Several women from the mill were on the float and the goods manufactured were displayed.

The Ponemah Mills Co.—Their float represented a scene on a cotton plantation, 'way down south in Dixie, with the cotton plants in bloom, watermelons in the foreground and happy negro cotton pickers with banjo and song in the field and a negro driver. It was drawn by six horses, caparisoned in white and red, while the skirt of the float and banners at the corners were of the same colors. It was made realistic and a feature of the parade, and at the reviewing stand the singers stopped and entertained the President and crowd with songs.

The Ulmer Leather Co.—A float drawn by three yoke of prize steers contained the forms of five large belts, the center one, the largest, representing a four-ply waterproof

cemented leather belt, 180 feet long, 108 inches wide, 6,480 pounds, requiring 540 steer hides; capable of transmitting 3,500 horsepower, with a sign, "The steers will go faster when Ulmer makes them into machinery belting." In each corner was a form representing a two-ply leather belt 91 feet long, 48 inches wide, weighing 2,912 pounds, and requiring 184 steer hides. There were plumes and flags, with a red, white and blue shield on each belt, with streamers leading from the nine-foot belt to each four-foot one. There were also cables of red, white and blue, with small flags and plumes.

Uncas Specialty Co.—Auto parts such as timers, distributors, siren horns and magnetos, were shown on this float in two pyramids. There was a canopy top, the posts being wound with colors.

Reliance Worsted Co.—This float was 16 x 18 feet, with the platform and posts decorated with red, white and blue bunting, and in the center of the top an American flag. Two bales of Australian wool were shown, bright colored worsted yarn on spools and in skeins, and about the edge was worsted cloth in various processes of manufacture. There were two cases of goods, one marked San Francisco and the other Portland, Me.

Bard Union Co.—Representing Aluminum bronze on a four horse float was a huge union, such as is made by the company, being eight feet high and seven feet wide, with the word Bard on one side and Patent on the other. Business cards of the company were on each side of the float, which was prettily decorated with red, white and blue, the wheels being done in colors, with gold hubs.

J. T. Young Boiler Co.—This handsome float, decorated in colors, had a single boiler on a pedestal, with streamers running to it from posts at each corner. It made an attractive display of the company's product.

Stoddard, Gilbert & Co.—Four-horse float in blue and white, the Hermitage brand of canned goods being dis-

played on eighteen tiers of shelves arranged tank-shape. The horses had fancy blankets and plumes.

Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co.—The trade-mark of Cresota flour was impersonated by George Harris, dressed in dark short trousers and cutting a huge loaf of bread. He was seated in front of a bag, back of which stood a barrel of the flour. It was a tandem team, done prettily in yellow and white.

The J. B. Martin Co.—Manufacturers of silk velvets had an attractive float exhibiting a variety of the kinds and colors of their finished products, displayed on an A-shaped structure.

E. Raphael & Son.—A two-horse float, on each side of which was a likeness of Ellis Raphael, with the signs, "The Oldest Cigarmaker in the State of Connecticut," "The Veteran of 1859 and Here To-Day," on the sides and rear. There were flag decorations showing part of a cigar shop and two men were giving away cigars.

Troy Steam Laundry.—A costly and attractive float drawn by four horses, with a large revolving dome, covered with shirts. There were twelve people on the float operating the collar and cuff machines and ironing table. The machines were operated by a gasoline engine. This was decorated with colors and was one of the features of the parade.

Norwich Nickel & Brass Co.—Displayed on a four-horse float with two tiers of shelves were the products of the factory, fastened on a background of red plush. There were sponge shelves, cast bases for fixtures, tie, card and collar stands, umbrella fixtures and mirrors in polished and brushed brass and nickel. On the top, which had a brass railing about it, were forms for women's shirt waists, with palms, while at each corner of the float were revolving cloak racks. Business cards of the firm were held in card racks. There were a few flags and the name of the company was on the skirt of the vehicle.

C. H. Davis & Co.—Two horses driven tandem, with white blankets, drew the float of this company, which had a pretty Japanese roof effect, and displayed were barrels of pork, sausages and pails of lard.

Uncas Paper Co.—This handsome float attracted much attention, having, as it did, a canoe on a sixteen-foot float, with material about it representing water. Elevated lengthwise of the float was a roll of newsboard four feet in diameter. At each corner was a roll of paper, the product of the mill, and on each side of the float were four foot circles, through which could be seen Indians paddling the canoe. The rings were decorated with roses and foreign flags, representing export trade, and at the front and back were large American flags. The float was drawn by four horses and bore the sign, Uncas Paper Division, American Strawboard Co.

The Falls Mills Co. illustrated their products on a handsome float. The display was on two tiers, on top were shown rolls of red, white and blue cotton lap, and below them cottonades, outing flannels, denims and flannelettes. The whole made a pleasing exhibit.

Plaut-Cadden Co.—This was one of the neatest floats and one that attracted much praise and comment along the line of march. It was drawn by six coal black horses, each equipped with an elaborate blanket advertising the Wasserman piano. On the float were three pianos, all being played at one time by three young Norwich misses. Beautiful palms and flowers showed that a great deal of time and pains were spent on it by their decorator, Adelard Morin. The float also displayed the celebrated Victor Talking machine, which this firm makes a specialty. The float was in charge of H. Sears and E. C. Leavitt of the firm's staff.

Sedgwick Post, No. 1, G. A. R.—Thirty members of the Post in uniform seated in chairs upon a four-horse team with low railing and decorations in the national colors. In the center a tableau, "The Spirit of '76," and an old army kettle filled with lemonade.

Haile Club.—An old fashioned stage coach 75 years old, covered from the ground up with paper flowers in light blue and white, the club colors, the same on the harness and pole, with banners showing the club name. The coach was drawn by four black horses with four outriders in costume: Adelard Morin, James P. Sheridan, Everett B. Byles and William Bode; two footmen, Norbert Schutz and Raymond Sherman; a driver and a bugler, James Yerrington and William Young. A group of the club members, mandolin players and singers, rendering old-fashioned songs, the mandolin players inside and the singers on the top of the coach. They were the following: Singers—Misses Helen Crowe, Della Woodmansee, Annie O'Brien, Mrs. Juliet Beasley, Misses Ruth Beetham, Mary Kane and Bertha Woodmansee; mandolins—Misses Florence Carpenter, Ruth Lord, Sarah Loring, Lena Heibel, Mrs. Maud Baker, Misses Alice Stevenson and Mary Hendrick.

W. C. T. U.—Float made in canopy form, trimmed entirely in the emblematic white, drawn by four horses. Two girls and two boys of the L. T. L. at each corner, carrying flags, with State President Mrs. C. B. Buell of Hartford, County President Mrs. H. A. Randall of Groton and officers of the W. C. T. U. and Y. W. C. T. U. riding on the float. The initials of the organization shown in gold on the side.

Open House.—A three-horse hitch, two bays and a black, before a three-seater with a top, the whole trimmed with red, white and blue paper fringing, with plumes on the horses and at the four corners of the top. Club name shown on a sign on the top, and the members riding in the team and wearing white duck trousers, dark coats and straw hats were Ellsworth Williams, Ernest E. Partridge, Clarence Simpson, Clarence B. Messinger and Joseph H. Leveen.

New England Order of Protection.—Representing Norwich lodge, No. 248, and Thames, No. 326, a pretty lattice float trimmed with wistaria and green enclosing the six-pointed star of the order, and drawn by two gray and two bay horses. Four children riding on the float—Gladys and

Lucretia McCaffrey of Boston, Anna May and Marguerite Foley, Milford and Russel Pitkin Newbury.

Chelsea Boat Club.—Float decorated in laurel and crimson rambler roses and containing a canoe in which were two little girls, Irene Wilson and Viola Grover. The club janitor, William E. Geary, in sailor costume, also rode upon the float, and upon the side were the floral letters, "C. B. C.

Knights of Pythias.—Representing Wauregan lodge, No. 6, Gardner lodge, No. 46, and Clover temple, No. 9, Pythian Sisters. A float made all in white with graceful bell-shaped top, trimmed with red and blue and from which hung red bells. On an elevated seat under the central bell a little girl, Florence Buckley, in white, wearing a veil and gold crown. Twenty Pythian Sisters were seated around her, and at the corners behind representations of knights stood four Knights in Pythian gilt armor and helmets. Over the driver a 'Pythian" arch and on the four horses white blankets lettered K. of P. in black and with red, white and blue trimming.

Edward Chappell Co.—The large iron dump wagon of this concern was filled with the various sizes of coal, showing anthracite, bituminous and cannel coal. Six horses, three abreast, the leaders being jet black, drew the load, there being five men in white, one driving and four walking beside the team. The horses had plumes and the wagon was decorated with flags and had the company's sign.

Foresters.—Representing Court City of Norwich, No. 63; Court Sachem, No. 94, and Court Quinebaug, No. 128. Drawn by four gray horses in white blankets lettered F. of A. in red and trimmed with blue, a float bearing an oil painting of the emblem of the order, a deer's head, a gilded eagle above it, F. of A. pennants and an American flag at each corner. William A. Harvey, Louis J. Lynch, Cornelius Kennedy and William Weldon upon tree stump seats, wearing regalia of white shirt, blue tie, straw hats, white gloves and black trousers. The driver was in wood-

man's costume and "Foresters" was on drop curtains around the wheels.

Order of Vasa, Lodge Oscar, No. 30.—A viking ship with crew of nine fierce sea-wolves, complete in old Norse armor, weapons and flags. Blankets of blue and yellow, the Swedish national colors, upon the four horses and the same colors used around the float.

St. Anne's Society.—Representing "The Spirit of Liberty." Seated in three tiers, with the club president, Miss Mary Foley, as the Goddess of Liberty, thirteen pretty young women in white, wearing gold crowns and blue shoulder sashes with the names of the thirteen colonies in gold lettering. A little girl in red, covered with roses, representing the Rose of New England. Palms and national colors for decorations. Blue blankets with "St. Anne's Society" in gold, on the four horses.

The Ladies' Auxiliary, A. O. H., had an Irish jaunting car as a feature and novelty in the parade. It was direct from the "ould sod," and besides the driver of the one horse, carried six passengers, three on each side, in white gowns and wearing green sashes—fair types of Irish beauty.

From every standpoint the parade was a complete success. It was well managed, got away in good time, went over the prescribed route and came back in good order. By a close estimate the number participating was slightly less than 4,000.

Estimates of the number viewing the pageant vary between 50,000 and 75,000, but persons familiar with Norwich history unite in declaring it the greatest ever. It was not marred by an accident of a serious nature, and was in every way the greatest feature of what is being made a great celebration.

LOAN EXHIBIT.

The loan exhibition in the Converse Art Gallery under the auspices of Faith Trumbull chapter, D. A. R., opened

at 2 p. m. on Saturday with a choice and varied collection of ancient articles connected with Norwich history. Nothing less than seventy-five years old was thought of sufficient antiquity to be interesting, and from this the pieces dated backward through Revolutionary and colonial days to the time of the founders of Norwich. There were even a few older than Norwich herself, dating from early days in Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies.

Those in Charge.

Mrs. Amos A. Browning was the chairman of the committee in charge of the exhibit, which was divided into twelve classes. The chairmen of these twelve divisions were: Furniture, Mrs. B. W. Hyde; manuscripts and books, Miss Ellen Geer; handwork, Miss Lucy Geer; laces, fans, and jewelry, Mrs. W. Tyler Browne; pewter and brass, Mrs. W. H. Cardwell and Miss Cardwell; china, Miss Sarah L. Tyler; mirrors and clocks, Miss Fannie L. Bliss; silver and glass, Mrs. James L. Case; pictures, Mrs. Will L. Stearns; wearing apparel, Mrs. Nelson D. Robinson; miscellaneous articles, Mrs. William B. Robertson; Indian relics, Miss Eliza W. Avery. Mrs. Clinton E. Stark had charge of the registering of the names of all visitors to the exhibit. Mrs. William G. Henderson compiled the valuable catalogues for the exhibit. Mrs. B. P. Bishop, the regent, was also a member of the committee.

Furniture Display.

Mrs. Hyde had her furniture attractively arranged in the south alcove of the gallery, forming a room fully furnished with ancient chairs, tables and other pieces, loaned by Mrs. W. A. Thompson, Miss Annie E. Waters, Mrs. Noyes D. Lamb, Miss M. J. Palmer, Mrs. Amos A. Browning, Mrs. Freelove E. Johnson, Mrs. C. F. Paul Hoffman, Mrs. B. W. Hyde, Mrs. William H. Cardwell, Mrs. George Greenman, Mrs. George A. Sydleman, Miss Ellen Geer, Mrs. William M. Olcott, Miss Susan Allen, Mrs. B. P.

Bishop, Mrs. Olive W. Platt, Rev. George A. Bryan, Mrs. Mary A. C. Norton, Miss Lucy Geer, Miss Ruth Witter, Miss Eliza W. Avery, Mrs. George R. Hyde, Mrs. Lewellyn P. Smith, Miss Sarah Huntington Perkins, Miss Helen Marshall, Mrs. A. W. Dickey, James H. Malony, Mrs. William B. Young, Mrs. H. H. Osgood, Mrs. A. L. Kellogg, S. Alpheus Gilbert, Mrs. James O. Landon, Mrs. Charles Cook, Mrs. Lucy A. Forbes, Mrs. Charles R. Butts, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Carey, Miss A. M. Fisher, Frank C. Turner, Winslow T. Williams, Mrs. John C. Boswell, Mrs. Harriet Huntington Smith, and Mrs. William P. Potter.

Ancient and Valuable Tables.

A mahogany table loaned by W. T. Williams belonged to Gen. Jedediah Huntington; the Mayflower table came from England in 1630, and the chairs belonged to Pres. Jonathan Edwards, General Knox, Gen. Israel Putnam's family, Dr. Philemon Tracy and Elizabeth Lathrop. A sword carried by Col. Samuel Tyler at Stonington in 1814, and pair of pistols of Col. Zabdiel Rogers in the French and Revolutionary Wars were loaned by Mrs. Olcott.

Books and Manuscripts.

Miss Geer had an interesting collection of books and manuscripts loaned by Mrs. B. W. Hyde, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Davis, Frank N. Gardner, Mrs. E. F. Burleson, Miss Alice C. Dyer, Mrs. George D. Coit, Mrs. M. M. Leavens, Mrs. George A. Sydleman, Dr. W. S. C. Perkins, Mrs. William M. Olcott, Miss S. A. Armstrong, Mrs. Thurston Barber, Jonathan Trumbull, Mrs. William P. Potter, Miss Annie E. Waters, Mrs. Benjamin T. Lewis, Henry M. Coit, Roberts H. Bishop, Mrs. B. P. Bishop, Miss Caroline H. Thompson, James H. Malony, William H. Shields, Mrs. Henry Rogers, Miss L. Angie Stanton, Misses Ripley, Miss Caroline T. Gilman, Miss Adelaide L. Beckwith, Mrs. Marion O. Ashby, Misses Bliss and Misses Geer.

Handwork of All Kinds.

Miss Lucy Geer had handwork of all kinds,exquisite embroideries, bead bags, crewel work, counterpanes, knitted goods and handspun and woven cloth. Those loaning were: Mrs. Bela P. Learned, Misses Ripley, Mrs. Henry Peck, Miss Annie E. Waters, Mrs. Cora L. Tracy, Mrs. Oliver L. Johnson, Mrs. Julia Robbins, Winslow T. Williams, Mrs. W. A. Thompson, Mrs. Speeler and Mrs. F. E. Johnson, Mrs. B. W. Hyde, Miss Caroline H. Thompson, Mrs. Lewellyn P. Smith, Mrs. Henry T. Arnold, Mrs. Addison J. Champlin, Mrs. William J. Tefft, Mrs. Arthur H. Keables, Mrs. Freelove E. Johnson, Miss M. J. Palmer, Mrs. Frank A. Robinson, Mrs. Frank Clark, Mrs. Francis E. Dowe, Mrs. Irving N. Gifford, Miss Sarah B. Rogers, Miss Ellen V. Marvin, Mrs. M. A. Barber, Mrs. Isaac Gallup, Mrs. Charles D. Gallup, Miss Gilman and Mrs. Lane, Mrs. A. W. Dickey, Miss Sarah L. Tyler, Mrs. Henry M. Coit, Mrs. William M. Olcott, Mrs. J. G. Ayer, Mrs. Julia Arnold, Mrs. William A. Aiken, Mrs. M. M. Leavens, Mrs. N. G. Gilbert, Mrs. D. M. Lester, Miss Caroline T. Gilman, Mrs. R. A. De Prosse, Edward P. Hollowell, Mrs. William H. Cardwell, Miss Sarah H. Perkins, Mrs. Lucy A. Forbes, Mrs. M. A. Geer, Miss Adelaide L. Beckwith, Misses Geer and Mrs. Mary A. Pellett.

Mitts and Shoes 223 Years Old.

Mrs. B. P. Learned loaned the mitts and shoes, 223 years old, worn by Zerviah Leffingwell, child of Ensign Thomas Leffingwell.

Array of Laces.

Mrs. Browne had a choice array of laces from Mrs. William A. Aiken, Mrs. Frank Bruce, Miss Charlotte C. Gulliver, Miss Gilman and Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Lewellyn P. Smith, Mrs. George Betting, Mrs. Cora L. Tracy, Mrs. W. T. Browne, Mrs. Jonathan Trumbull, Mrs. George D. Coit, Miss M. J. Palmer, Mrs. Lucy A. Forbes, Misses Ripley,

Mrs. F. E. Dowe, Mrs. Addison J. Champlin; of fans from Miss Sarah H. Perkins; ten fans which belonged to the "Lady Huntingtons," Mrs Martin E. Jensen, Miss Charlotte C. Gulliver, Miss Gilman and Mrs. Lane, Miss Jane McG. Aiken; fan belonging to wife of President Franklin Pierce, Mrs. William A. Aiken, Mrs. William B. Young, Jonathan Trumbull, Mrs. G. F. Barstow, Miss Annie L. Ruggles, Mrs. F. L. Osgood, Miss Fanny L. Bliss, Miss Eliza W. Avery, Miss Ella Norton; and jewelry from Miss Helen Marshall, Mrs. George Betting, Dr. and Mrs. W. Tyler Browne, Miss Mabel A. Cardwell, Mrs. Ida F. Harris; carved tortoise shell comb, Mrs. Ansel A. Beckwith, Miss Charlotte C. Gulliver, Misses Ripley, Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins, Jonathan Trumbull; knee buckles of the first Governor, Jonathan Trumbull, Mrs. Jonathan Trumbull, Miss Steiner, Charles P. Cogswell, Miss Amy L. Cogswell, Mrs. A. Hough, Mrs. Eunice H. Fellows, Mrs. F. L. Osgood, Frank C. Turner, Mrs. William P. Potter, Miss Lucretia H. Grace, Mrs. Foster Wilson, Misses Lucas. Pewter and brass were contributed by Mrs. B. P. Bishop, Mrs. A. A. Browning, Mrs. W. H. Cardwell, Mrs. F. E. Dowe, Mrs. Daniel Drew, Miss Ellen Geer, Charles D. Gallup, Mrs. B. W. Hyde, Mrs. Rufus H. Hathaway, J. D. Haviland, Mrs. Oliver L. Johnson, Mrs. F. E. Johnson, Miss Mary King, Mrs. James O. Landon, Mrs. John C. Morgan, Mrs. H. M. Pollock, Misses Ripley, Miss Josephine Storms, Mrs. Cora L. Tracy, Miss Lucy White, Mrs. A. Hough, Mrs. George A. Haskell, Mrs. G. F. Barstow, Mrs. Addison Avery, Mrs. W. P. Potter, Winslow T. Williams, Mrs. B. P. Learned, Miss Ellen Geer, Mrs. Channing Huntington, Miss Sarah H. Perkins, Mrs. William B. Robertson, Mrs. Avery Smith, Mrs. Lewellyn P. Smith, Miss Ruth Witter, Henry M. Coit, Mrs. Ida F. Harris, Mrs. Hugh McComb, Mrs. Owen Smith, Frank C. Turner.

Rare Old China.

Miss Tyler has a large collection of china from Mrs. Cora L. Tracy, Miss Annie E. Waters, Mrs. Amos A.

Browning, Mrs. W. H. Cardwell, Mrs. Lewellyn P. Smith, Mrs. J. A. Sutliff Lyon, Mrs. B. P. Learned, Mrs. O. L. Johnson, Mrs. B. P. Bishop, Mrs. Charles R. Butts, Mrs. A. S. Comstock, Mrs. B. W. Hyde, Miss E. J. Shipley, Mrs. G. F. Barstow, Mrs. Henry F. Palmer, Miss Sarah Adams of Jewett City, Mrs. G. Curtis Hull, Mrs. Foster Wilson and Miss Vaughn, Mrs. Carrie E. Havens, Mrs. Seth Main, Miss Marion M. Perkins, Mrs. Hugh H. Osgood, Mrs. Thomas Perkins, Mrs. Wallace S. Allis, Miss A. M. Fisher, Mrs. F. E. Dowe, Mrs. Lucy A. Forbes, Miss Ella Voorhees, Dr. W. T. Browne, Mrs. Ransom, Mrs. L. G. Avery, Mrs. George L. Carey, and Miss A. M. Fisher, Mrs. William P. Potter, Mrs. Ansel A. Beckwith, Mrs. H. C. Cheney, N. D. and M. W. Rouse, Mrs. Edwin Spaulding, Frank C. Turner, Misses Geer, Mrs. G. A. Haskell, Mrs. Owen Smith, Misses Bliss, Miss Mary St. J. Rudd. There were copper lustre, Lowestoft, salt glaze from Bean Hill pottery loaned by Misses Bliss; puzzling jug, Miss Rudd; five-finger vase, Mrs. Averill; tea caddy used by one of the founders of Norwich, Mrs. L. P. Smith; a cup and saucer from the "Guerriere," taken by the U. S. frigate "Constitution" in 1812, were loaned by Mrs. B. P. Learned.

Mirrors and Clocks.

Miss Bliss had mirrors and clocks in variety from Mrs. L. A. Forbes, Mrs. C. L. Tracy, Mrs. H. F. Palmer, Mrs. W. T. Browne, Mrs. Henry H. Walker, Mrs. L. P. Smith, Mrs. O. D. Fuller of Lebanon, Miss A. M. Fisher, F. C. Turner, Mrs. Owen Smith, Mrs. Seth Main, Miss A. E. Waters, Mrs. Adin Cook, Mrs. Leonard B. Almy, Mrs. Francis A. Bidwell, Mrs. A. A. Browning, Mrs. J. O. Landon, Miss Ruth Witter, Mrs. George Betting.

Mirror of Mayflower Days.

The oldest mirror was one which belonged to Peregrine White of Plymouth, of Mayflower days, loaned by his descendant, Mrs. Mercy E. Cobb Fuller of Lebanon.

Silver and Glass.

Mrs. Case had a choice array of silver and glass from Irving N. Gifford, Mrs. D. Bedent, Mrs. William B. Robertson, Miss Mary King, Roberts H. Bishop, Mrs. W. H. Cardwell, Miss Sarah A. Armstrong, Mrs. B. P. Bishop, Mrs. Charles R. Butts, Winslow T. Williams, Mrs. John C. Morgan, Misses Geer, Mrs. Josephine Storms, Mr. and Mrs. James O. Landon, Miss Mary E. Bidwell, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Young, Miss E. J. Shipley, Mrs. William M. Olcott, Mrs. W. T. Browne, Miss Helen Marshall, Miss Gilman and Mrs. Lane, Jonathan Trumbull, Miss Sarah L. Huntington, Miss Charlotte C. Gulliver, Mrs. L. P. Smith, Mrs. Frederick L. Osgood, Miss Annie E. Vaughn, Mrs. A. Hough, Miss C. T. Gilman, Mrs. G. F. Barstow, Miss Ella Voorhees, Mrs. Frank Martin, Mrs. A. A. Browning, Harriet C. Cheney, Nancy D. and Martha W. Rouse, Miss Lucretia H. Grace, Frank C. Turner, Mrs. Harriet H. Smith, Misses Ripley, Miss A. E. Waters, Mrs. C. L. Tracy, Mrs. N. D. Robinson, Mrs. B. W. Hyde, Mrs. A. S. Comstock, Mrs. Wallace S. Allis, Dr. Witter C. Tingley and Miss Tingley; a silver cup was the property of John Robinson, Jr., father of Faith Robinson Trumbull, loaned by Jonathan Trumbull.

Many Cleveland Spoons.

Mrs. F. L. Osgood loaned a tea set of Sheffield plate, Miss C. T. Gilman, a porringer over 200 years old, and there were many Cleveland spoons. Mrs. Stearns had pictures of Norwich and other old prints and some curious needlework pictures. Contributors were: Mrs. H. G. Burnett, N. D. Sevin, Miss Sarah Gorton, Mrs. H. L. Yerrington, Mrs. R. C. Jones, Mrs. F. E. Johnson, Mrs. W. M. Olcott, Mrs. Daniel Drew, Gurdon L. Bidwell, Mrs. William A. Aiken, Miss Susan Allen, Miss Mary Rudd, Misses Ripley, Mrs. Eunice H. Fellows, Mrs. Josephine Storms, W. T. Williams, Miss Gulliver, Miss Grace, Henry M. Coit, Irving N. Gifford, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Davis, Misses Lucas, Harry F. Parker, Mrs. Sylvester Subert, Mrs. J. W. Newton, Miss

Sarah H. Perkins, Mrs. Avery Smith, B. P. Bishop, Frank Nichols, W. B. Young, John Donovan, Miss C. T. Gilman, J. E. C. Leach, Mrs. S. A. Curtis, Frank M. Hilton, Mrs. F. L. Osgood, Miss Millie Turner, William H. Shields.

Slippers Worn in Dance With Lafayette.

The large oil painting of Norwich Mrs. Subert; the "Garden of Eden" in crewel work, Miss Gilman, and a portrait of Miss Frances M. Caulkins, author of History of Norwich, loaned by Mrs. H. H. Pettis, were interesting. Mrs. Robinson had some antique wearing apparel from Miss S. H. Perkins, slippers worn by Miss Huntington to dance with General Lafayette in 1775; Mrs. Addison J. Champlin, Misses Williams of New York, Miss C. T. Gilman, Mrs. H. F. Davis, Miss Kate Willey, Mrs. J. C. Morgan, Mrs. N. D. Robinson, Mrs. Frank Clark, Misses Ripley, Isaac S. Jones, Miss Annie E. Vaughn, Mrs. Cardwell, Mrs. F. E. Johnson, Mrs. Browning, Miss M. J. Palmer, Mrs. W. B. Robertson, Mrs. Avery Smith, Mrs. Frank A. Mitchell, Mrs. Mary A. Pellett, Miss Gulliver, Mrs. H. H. Osgood, Mrs. Henry S. Higgins of Brantford, Canada; Mrs. G. D. Coit, Edward P. Hollowell of Preston, Mrs. Olin F. Boynton of Uncasville, Mrs. George Mills of Lebanon, Mrs. George A. Keppler, Mrs. William H. Shields, Mrs. J. H. George, Mrs. George Greenman, Mrs. Frank Clark, Mrs. Lucy A. Forbes, Mrs. B. F. Pendleton, Misses Geer, and Mrs. Owen Smith sent many articles having interesting histories and of ancient date. A wedding gown of pink striped silk embroidered in roses was copied from one worn by the English queen.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Mrs. Robertson had a lot of miscellaneous articles: Smoking tongs, Mrs. B. L. Lewis; doll's coach, a smaller edition of the lord mayor of London's, Dr. and Miss Tingley; tinder box, Miss Geer, and several Revolutionary swords with other things from Mrs. Julia H. Newton, Miss S. H. Perkins, Miss Ruth M. Thayer, Miss Annie L.

Ruggles, Miss Susan Allen, Mrs. B. P. Learned, Jonathan Trumbull, F. J. Leavens, Miss Mary Rudd, W. T. Williams, Miss Mary C. Barnes, Miss Waters, Mrs. W. T. Browne, Misses Ripley, Mrs. B. P. Bishop, Dr. Anthony Peck, Miss S. A. Armstrong, Mrs. W. B. Robertson, Misses Bliss; a model of the old geometry bridge over the Shetucket, Mrs. R. H. Goldsworthy, Miss Gulliver, Mrs. H. H. Osgood, Misses Geer, Miss Alice C. Dyer, Mrs. L. A. Forbes, Mrs. L. P. Smith, Mrs. D. P. Walden, Miss M. C. Buckingham, Mrs. George Mills, Mrs. A. Hough, Miss Ruth Witter, Mrs. G. D. Coit, Mrs. Olin Boynton, Mrs. G. A. Haskell, Mrs. J. O. Landon, Master Tyler Rogers, Miss Geer, Mrs. Arthur Keables, Mrs. A. A. Beckwith, Mrs. Edwin Spaulding, Mrs. Charles C. Richards, Mrs. H. H. Smith, Misses Lucas, Mrs. Frank Clark.

Indian Relics.

Among the Indian relics Mrs. E. T. Baker of Mohegan loaned a mortar and pestle 300 years old; Miss Gilman, a bowl, called the Uncas bowl, and Lemuel Fielding, a bottle belonging once to Uncas. There was an Uncas deed, Samson Occum's Bible, from the Misses Ripley, and other relics from Rev. John H. Newland, Mrs. Emma T. Baker, Lemuel Fielding, Mrs. Essie Nickolson of Plainfield, Arthur L. Peale, Charles E. Briggs, Miss Josie Carter, Dr. W. S. C. Perkins, Adams P. Carroll, Miss Alice W. Cogswell, Miss Mary C. Barnes, Mrs. Nelson D. Robinson, Mrs. Daniel Drew, Miss Geer, Mrs. L. G. Avery, R. B. Gorton, Mrs. Ransom.

Major Mason's Sword.

Major John Mason's sword, from the Historical society, occupied a position of honor in a special case, and downstairs in the hall was the "Torrent," the first fire engine used in Norwich and the sixth one built in America, 1769. Among the books of Miss Geer's division was the original subscription list for this engine, having signatures of all the prominent citizens of that date, loaned by Misses Bliss.

Antique Furniture.

The north alcove was occupied by Emerson P. Turner, who had his own specimens of antique furniture, arranged in chronological order—Indian, early colonial, Dutch, Chippendale, Adams, Hepplewhite, Spanish, Sheraton, American, empire; also copies of Connecticut Gazette and Norwich Packet. David M. Torosian showed five pieces of furniture.

(From the Norwich Bulletin.)

SERMONS.

In response to the request sent out to ministers to preach historical sermons Sunday morning, there was a general effort made along that line by the clergy, although sermons dealing with the anniversary rather than historical in most cases were preached. The congregations were very large, including many former members who had moved from town and many visitors. In a number of churches the regular communion sermons were preached, a number of the ministers feeling that historical sermons were hardly appropriate to them owing to their comparatively short residence here. However, in practically all the churches some reference was made to the anniversary.

At the **First Congregational Church**, Sunday morning, a church which is as old as the town, Rev. George H. Ewing, pastor, took as his topic, "Some Roots of Our City's Character," and preached from Isaiah 26:1: In that day shall this song be sung in our land: We have a strong city: salvation will he appoint for walls and bulwarks. Mr. Ewing said:

If the story of Norwich has any vital significance whatever, it is to be found in the contribution which our fair city has made toward the realization of Christ's kingdom on earth. Cities, like human beings, have an element of personality. No two are alike, and each has its own individuality. Public buildings and palatial residences do not make

a city. Character makes a city. I purpose to point out some roots of that character as they lie snugly imbedded in the history of Norwich.

1. First, observe the debt we owe to the first founders of our town. When Major John Mason and Rev. James Fitch and their thirty-three companions left the town at the mouth of the Connecticut and came to the beautiful wild land at the head of the Thames, they impoverished a Saybrook, but by the sterling qualities of their character they permanently enriched a Norwich. The first pastor of this church was no mere ecclesiastic. He was a man of God, a lover of souls, a zealous and indefatigable pastor, a devoted missionary to the Indians. The other of the two leading founders was a man of no less weight. Three times a pioneer hero, once at Dorchester, again at Windsor, and a third time at Saybrook, he was not deterred by his three-score years from casting in his lot for a fourth time with a new town. For eight years he was deputy governor and for two years acting governor of Connecticut. For years men of such caliber were moulding the town that 250 years ago nestled in this lovely valley. Truly our greater debts are payable not to mountains or rivers but to men and moral principles. From them we have acquired not only a fair name in which to glory, but a solid character to sustain through years as yet unborn.

2. The character of Norwich is firmly rooted in religion. In those early years church and state were one. The leading men in the political society were the leading men in the ecclesiastical society. Practically all the founders were also church members. The whole settlement was emphatically a Christian brotherhood. For sixty years so closely were town and church knit together that the affairs of both were recorded in one book. The universal text book for school children was the New England Primer, which contained the Westminster catechism. Whatever we may have to say for or against the wisdom of our fathers in their strict observance of the Lord's day we cannot deny that they were men of conscience. Their

religion was no veneer. It was the most important part of their lives. With the march of the centuries fashions have changed. The Puritan Sabbath has retired to the background. Church going is not the universal custom it once was. The outward forms of religion do not bulk so large as in the olden days when social relations were simpler. Yet who shall say that the great spiritual realities which underlie religious forms are growing dimmer or losing their force?

3. The character of this fair city lies rooted in her loyalty to state and nation. As a pioneer town of a pioneer colony, and as a growing and busy city under the stars and stripes we have never forgotten that we are part of a greater whole. When the burdens of settlement were most severe the duty of town to state never fell into abeyance. The committee of safety appointed by the governor in 1775, consisted of nine persons, of whom three were Huntingtons from Norwich. When the war was waging with all its dreadful carnage, George Washington could find no man in all the country better fitted for the office of brigadier general than our own Jedediah Huntington. The two great wars in which our country has been engaged were schools of patriotism at once for those on the firing line and for those who at home prepared the sinews of war. This spirit has been wrought into the warp and woof of our life. It has become a part of our character.

If by some high act of imagination we could uncentury ourselves and look down upon our present-day Norwich from the vantage point of distant years I am confident we should see more clearly than now we can how marvelously the hand of God is moulding the affairs of our city to His own eternal honor.

At **Trinity Episcopal Church** on Sunday morning the Rev. J. Eldred Brown spoke on "What the Churches Contribute to Civic Life," his text being Psalm 127:1, "Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." Mr. Brown said:

In the order of civilization the moralities, graces and refinements of life came last. First and foremost came the brute instinct of self preservation. The original members of the human race were for a long period fully occupied in battling with the gigantic forces of primeval nature. Forests had to be felled, means of defense provided, both against savage beasts and against their fellow men who, in the fierce contest for existence, recognized no right but that of brute force. In those rude times and circumstances only the physically strongest could survive. Before man could even feel free to enjoy bare subsistence a host of natural forces had to be opposed and brought under control. All this made the animal side of man predominant. The conditions of life tended towards the development of the stronger and more heroic qualities; they made man a fighter. It is not surprising, therefore, to find these qualities uppermost for ages in color, tribe, nation and even empire. Nor is it unnatural that the standards of the world should have been for ages physical prowess and brute strength, as displayed in the arena and in war. Moreover, men found it hard to overcome this brute inheritance and custom. They for ages could rise only to the external side of refinement—its comforts and luxuries. And these, for lack of the internal virtues which alone can give them worth, simply made men effeminate. And so this sort of civilization always degenerated and finally perished under the weight of its own vices. This was the case with all the ancient empires, including Rome.

Life, as we know it, with its moralities, restraint, respect for law, its sympathies, generosities and refinements, is the creation of Christianity. It is the natural resultant of the conviction that slavery is a hideous sin, that wars of conquest are degrading, that woman is on a par with man as regards her native rights, and his superior as regards the gentler and more humane qualities; that man has, over and above his animal nature, an immortal soul; that material possessions are all temporal and perishable; that the truly heroic qualities are neither physical nor

mental, but moral and spiritual; that the refinements and graces that truly ennoble life are not its comforts and luxuries, but its moralities, sacrifices, generosities and charities, which make life honest, clean, just, peaceful and loving. And these are the qualities in life for which the churches stand, and which they are ever seeking to practice and preach. When we look over the list of institutions which make a city a good and desirable place to live in we find that there is no one of them which is not in direct need of religion to strengthen and develop it. Foremost among these institutions, because at their base, is the home. How much the character of a city depends on the character, teaching and example of its homes! What is more essential to the good name and prosperity of a city than homes which have at their head honest, temperate, law-abiding, God-fearing fathers, and pure, devoted, unselfish, home-loving mothers? The home that is the opposite of these is a breeder of corruption and criminality, a fashioner of the stuff out of which comes the pauper, the degenerate, the vicious. Now the churches are the home's best friend. Whatever virtues and moralities are taught in a good home are confirmed and extended by the churches. We can never realize how much the churches mean to the home, directly and indirectly, until we imagine our children obliged, while still infants, to live and grow up in a heathen community. The creation of a community conscience, or environment, which is the work of Christianity, directly aids a good home and helps to correct the influence of the bad home. The school is another institution essential to the attractiveness and worth of a city. But the school trains chiefly the mind. Learning is essential to fit and train the child for life; but learning, without character, is a danger and a menace. It is the work of the churches to moralize learning, to convert it into wisdom, to make us realize its subordination to duty and character. There is no greater friend of the school than the church, which teaches us to consecrate our learning to principle and service.

So again it is essential to a city that it should be well governed. Its mayor and council should have knowledge

of the city's needs and ability to meet its problems. Its police force should be adequate. Its courts should exercise even justice. Its lawyers should be well learned in the law. But we may have all this and be poorly governed, because our officers and legal guardians are devoid of character and given over to the desire for "graft." In a word, back of everything that concerns the government of a city is the absolute need of character, of moral principle and backbone. This is what religion and the churches are endeavoring to contribute to the government of a city. They aim to produce the kind of men that will govern wisely and honestly, and they aim to develop a community-conscience that will seek such men for civic office. And, finally, the welfare of a city depends much on its charitable and philanthropic enterprises—its care for its poor, unfortunate and sick. Now the Christian religion insists on the law of love. It is the spirit of Jesus to work for others. Wherever the Christian church has gone there have quickly followed hospitals, orphanages, homes for the destitute and fallen, and every sort of organization for the relief of sorrow, suffering and misery. The churches are the creators or inspirers of these institutions, and it is the churches which principally maintain them. Such, then, and such like, are the contributions which the churches make to the vital institutions of a city. And such have been the contributions of its churches to the civic institutions of Norwich. Norwich to-day is what it is largely because of its church members, past and present. Its homes, its schools, its government, its charitable institutions and enterprises—whatever goes to make up its desirableness as a place of residence—are in large part the creation of men who have believed in the providential ordering of God and have endeavored to realize that, back of all human devices for the safety and welfare of the city, there must be the fear of God and the desire for righteousness. Given these things in an individual, you have good citizenship. Given them in a community, you have a community which the Lord will always "keep."

At the **First Baptist Church** on Sunday morning the pastor, Rev. W. T. Thayer, preached a sermon consonant with the thought of the celebration. His text was from I Samuel 7:1-2, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." Confronted with to-day's problems man would fail in their solution without the tutelage of the past. What God has done God can do. Leaning on the staff of memory we walk over the highways of the yesterdays and listen as experience tells us how the Lord hath helped us. Recognition of past favors engenders confidence for future guidance. What this church has contributed toward the religious life of the city cannot be told. Knowledge cannot lead the way and imagination soon outruns reason. This is of little import compared with the service to be rendered on the morrows. The record of the past is with God. The promise of to-morrow is ours. Our fathers sowed and did their work well. It is for us to put in the sickle and meanwhile sow for another's reaping. The future is veiled in mystery, but the succor of God in the years gone by bespeaks a large mission in those to come. If it be true that the gates of hell endeavor to prevail in proportion as the cause is of God, then this church is commissioned of God, for many have been the enemies who have sought to undermine it. Still it has a peculiar mission. The West Side has its own problems and this church must help in their solving. To the support of the cause we may confidently ask all of our own faith, and indeed all of whatever name who desire the perpetuity of Christian principles, the maintenance of a Christian community. The future is bright with promise for God completes his work. On creation's evening He said: "It is good." Giving the law to Israel he said: "Thou shalt not add thereto." On Calvary he exclaimed: "It is finished." Our work is never finished. We strive to complete a circle and night finds us with only a segment. Not being able to detect the curvature in the circle, discouragement follows, for life seems flat and monotonous. Science, art, invention, these are still in their infancy, and Christianity is young. To-morrow a larger horizon will be ours and a truer vision, for God is clearing the spiritual atmosphere.

Trust him, for hitherto he hath helped us, and as the past has given us a rich heritage, labor and love that others entering into our labor may find the heritage richer and more as Christ desires.

St. Patrick's Church. In place of the customary low mass which is the rule in St. Patrick's parish during July and August, the rector, Rev. Hugh Treanor, had a high mass celebrated on Sunday because of the large number of anniversary visitors. The music arranged by Choir Director F. L. Farrell was well interpreted by the regular choir, Miss Greeley and Roderick F. Sullivan singing an "Ave Maria" at the offertory with tuneful blending of voices.

It was the fifth Sunday after Pentecost and the day's epistle, I Peter iii. 8-15, "Dearly beloved: Be ye all of one mind in prayer, sympathizing, loving the brotherhood," etc., suggested the theme of Brotherhood, Unity, upon which Father Treanor spoke.

Incidentally he directed attention to the part which Catholics had had in the moral and material growth of the town.

The mass was celebrated by the Rev. Joseph McCarthy, who gave the benediction of the blessed sacrament at its close.

At the **Bean Hill Methodist Episcopal Church** on Sunday morning, Rev. Jerome Greer took for his text, "Righteousness Exalteth a Nation, but Sin is a Reproach to Any People." He said:

The lesson of the text is self-evident. Men who ought to be seeking righteousness are seeking their own way. Because punishment is long deferred men think it will not come. The children of Israel sinned and were punished. Rome's decline and fall had its causes in sin and the corrupting influences that sapped the vitality of the nation's strength.

Our country is yet new; it takes time for influences to work out. If evil continues it leads to destruction. But

there are forces for righteousness. Love of country, love of home, love of God, go together to make a true patriot. The right heart of the individual will affect society as a whole.

We need to put the reproach of the saloon out of the land. Reformation has begun in the observance of the Fourth. Our city will have 150 extra policemen to prevent explosives this year, but the saloons will do much more damage if they are not closed.

All good centers about a church, about her altars and issues from her doors. We do not know the value of Methodism to this community and city. In 1790 the first Methodist sermon was preached in Norwich. The first Methodist church was here on Bean Hill. The congregation worshipped first in the old academy just below here. Righteousness is still to be exalted because of this church.

At **Christ Episcopal Church** Sunday morning, Rev. J. Newton Perkins of New York, formerly of this city, occupied the pulpit and preached from Isaiah 35:1. "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose." He reviewed the history of the Episcopal church in this country and its adverse reception in this state. While Puritanism was taking deep root in Connecticut it is not surprising that a period of eighty-eight years elapsed after the settlement of the town before any one had the courage to open a prayer book or suggest a liturgical service in Norwich.

It is not surprising that out of New England Congregationalism came the man who was destined to be the pioneer Episcopal missionary in this wilderness as well as the father of the Episcopal church in this town.

Mr. Perkins referred to the laying of the cornerstone of the third edifice of this venerable parish by the first bishop of Delaware, who as a lad had been educated here. The building surpassed in architectural design any structure in the city. On a stone table which stood beneath the triple lancets of the chancel window for years there was the name of Ebenezer Punderson, who for four years had been a

Congregational minister in North Salem, but relinquished his charge and sought ordination from the bishop of London. He was assigned the missionary post of North Groton, Norwich and Hebron and during thirty years he failed to officiate on only one Sunday. He raised up eleven churches and became pastor of this church in 1749, remaining two years.

The Rev. John Tyler, also received holy orders from the lord bishop of London, was settled as rector in 1769 and retained the office for fifty-four years.

In 1758 Christ church was named and in 1789 the parish removed to Main street where the church was consecrated in 1791 by Bishop Seabury. The old church was removed to Salem in 1830, the second church having been consecrated in 1829. The cornerstone of the present church was laid in 1846 and the church consecrated by Bishop Brownell in 1849. On July 11, 1882, the consecration of St. Andrew's church in Greeneville took place.

That the ministrations of succeeding pastors of this flock have not been fruitless is witnessed by the fact that four bishops of our church and eighteen ministers of the gospel received their early education in this parish. Of this goodly number, all but two have gone to their rest.

At the **Universalist Church,** Sunday morning, Rev. Joseph F. Cobb, pastor, preached from the text Deut. 4:32, "Ask now of the days that are past," and said:

As a town we are celebrating the 250th anniversary of its birth, and we are to-day to consider the relationship of this church to the town. As we look over more than a hundred years since Universalism was first preached in this town we shall find that almost undreamed of changes have taken place in the thought and temper of the inhabitants in regard to religion. It will not be my purpose to enter into any theological argument at this time, but simply to rehearse for you the historical setting of this church and society.

To-day Universalists believe in (1) the universal fatherhood of God; (2) the spiritual authority and leadership of His Son, Jesus Christ; (3) the trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a revelation from God; (4) the certainty of just retribution for sin; (5) the final harmony of all souls with God.

The Universalist church stands for Christian manhood and womanhood. You will find a reason for living correctly, justly and truly in the words that are over the entrance to this building: 'We trust in the living God who is the Saviour of all men." I. Tim. 4: 10.

The first American preacher of Universalism was Dr. George de Benneville, born 1703, died 1793, who was both a physician and preacher. In 1741 he came to America and at Olney, Penn., built a house with a hall seating fifty people, in which he often preached.

Rev. John Murray is the father of our organized church. He came to America in 1770, and in 1772 he came to Norwich and preached in the great Meeting House occupied by Dr. Lord (First Congregational).

As often as once or twice a year, for several successive years, Mr. Murray paid visits to this town and preached. He reckoned among his early and steadfast friends and a believer in the final salvation of all men Rev. John Tyler, then rector of Christ church (Episcopal).

About the year 1791 a Universalist society was formed in this town. Not much is known about this early society, but it is quite certain that the society was in operation when Rev. Elhanan Winchester, an eloquent preacher of Universalism, visited Norwich in the year 1794. After the death of Mr. Winchester the doctrine of Universalism did not seem to advance. Many of the believers attended the First church and others the Episcopal church, where courtesy and liberality were extended towards them.

The first clergyman, after this season of spiritual declension, to preach the restitution of all things and arouse the sleeping brotherhood of that faith, seems to have been Rev. Edward Mitchell of New York. New life and vigor seemed to have been put into the believers in universal salvation,

and they began to bestir themselves for another effort. Accordingly Rev. Hosea Ballou, 2d, then of Stafford, preached several times from 1817 to 1820.

Toward the close of the year 1820 the present Universalist society was organized, under the name of the Society of United Christian Friends in the towns of Norwich, Preston and Groton.

In the spring of 1821 Rev. Charles Hudson was engaged to preach here one-fourth of the time for a year, but remained until 1823.

The church building (that is now a dwelling house on Cliff street) was erected on the site where we are now, and on July 21, 1821, was solemnly dedicated to the worship of the one true "God who is the Saviour of all men, especially of those who believe." Rev. Edward Mitchell preached the dedication sermon. In the spring of 1812, by the judicious labors of Mr. Hudson a Sabbath school was opened, thought to be the first Universalist school in the state and among the first in America.

Rev. Zephaniah Crossman preached one-fourth of the time for a year, 1823-1824. In April and May, 1825, arrangement was made with Rev. Zelotes Fuller to preach half the time for a year. He continued to July, 1827. From 1827 to 1834 there was no settled pastor. In October, 1834, Rev. Asher Moore, then of New London, was engaged to preach once a month for a year. In the fall of 1835 Rev. John H. Gibson was called to the pastorate and remained less than two years. It was during his pastorate that the Sabbath school was formed that continues to the present time.

It was also during his ministry that the name of the society was changed to that which it now bears, viz., "The First Universalist Society in Norwich." In 1842 an act of the legislature was obtained legalizing the change and also the proceedings of the society to that time under its new name.

From 1836 to July, 1838, the society was without a settled pastor, yet during that period a church was organized on the 6th of February, 1838, through the influence of

Mr. Gerard Bushnell, then a member of the society, but who later became a Universalist minister.

In July, 1838, Rev. Henry Lyon became the pastor and continued until April, 1840. In the summer of 1840 Rev. J. V. Wilson succeeded to the pastorate, under whose encouragement, advice and material aid this present building (which we are to leave July 11, 1909) was erected. There were 202 contributors. The bricks were made by a Mr. Standish of Preston. The building committee was Jedediah Spaulding, Charles Denison, Theodore F. Albertson, Caleb Miller and Thomas Potter. The edifice was completed and dedicated in the fall of 1841.

The sermon was preached by Rev. W. S. Balch of New York. Among the workers of 1841 now living are Mrs. Hempstead, Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Crocker. The pastorate of Rev. Mr. Wilson terminated in the early part of 1842. He was succeeded by Rev. R. O. Williams, who served to the autumn of 1844. November 5, 1845, Rev. L. C. Brown was installed as pastor, resigning in September, 1848. January 11, 1847, the society voted to buy more land and enlarge the church building.

October, 1848, Rev. Elhanan Winchester Reynolds commenced his labors here and was installed pastor November 15, 1848, at which time this building, which had been enlarged, was dedicated. Mr. Reynolds resigned in September, 1850. Rev. A. L. Loveland immediately succeeded him, serving until October 1, 1853.

Rev. Benjamin Whittemore, the honored, beloved and revered pastor of this society for eight years, became the leader of this people in April, 1854, serving until the spring of 1862.

After the resignation of Rev. Mr. Whittemore, Rev. R. P. Ambler accepted a call on April 15, 1862, remaining until May, 1865.

Under the pastorate of Rev. J. Riley Johnson, who began his duties October 16, 1865, the church was reorganized October, 1866, adopting a new covenant and constitution November 19, 1866. In 1892 the constitution was

again revised. Mr. Johnson's resignation was accepted September 27, 1869, when resolutions of the most favorable character were adopted commending Brother Johnson and his work, also that of Mrs. Johnson.

Rev. Asher Moore served from December 14, 1869, to March 27, 1871. Rev. J. M. Paine began November 13, 1871, serving to November 25, 1872. Rev. J. J. Twiss served from January, 1873, to April 1, 1875. December 1, 1875, Rev. L. P. Blackford began one of the longest pastorates in the history of the society, serving as pastor to February, 1884, a period of eight years two months. Rev. S. G. Davis was next called to take up the work as pastor on the first Sunday in May, 1884, resigning June 21, 1886, but continued to supply the pulpit for some time.

On May 22, 1887, Rev. G. W. Jenkins began a happy pastorate, which terminated with his death, which occurred Sunday, October 16, 1892. During his administration January 1, 1890, found the society actually free from debt, and it was then resolved not to incur a debt again.

On May 1, 1893, Charles A. Bidwell began his labors, which continued to July 31, 1895. The first Sunday in January, 1896, Rev. Marion Crosley became pastor, which relation existed until October 1, 1898. On September 1, 1899, the present pastorate began.

At **Greeneville Congregational Church** on Sunday morning, Rev. C. H. Ricketts preached a church historical sermon, which was heard with much interest. He said:

This section of "the Rose of New England," still retaining the old name of Greeneville, came into existence about the year 1828. It was in this year that the Water Power company was incorporated with a capital of $43,000 for the purpose, as the old records say, "of building a dam and canal in order to bring the waters of the Shetucket river into manufacturing use." William P. Greene, from whom the village evidently derived its name, was the largest stockholder and the moving spirit.

He had previously purchased the land known in those days as Sachem's Plain, extending from the junction of the Shetucket and Quinebaug rivers, on both sides, for the distance of three miles.

Immediately the old Shetucket dam was built of solid masonry, and a canal dug forty-five feet wide, nine feet deep, and seven-eighths of a mile in length. The old Shetucket cotton mill was the first of our manufacturing enterprises, to be followed by the Chelsea Paper Manufacturing company, at one time said to be the largest paper-making establishment in the world.

Our fathers did not allow great business enterprises to crowd out their religious duties. Religious services were held from the very beginning of our community life, but definite organization dates back to January 18, 1833, when twenty men banded themselves together as the Greeneville Ecclesiastical society, and among that number are not a few that have had much to do in the material development of Norwich. Among the number who signed that first call are Samuel Morey, William H. Coit, Benjamin Durfey, Oliver Woodworth, Nathan Sears and Nathan P. Avery. There is every reason to believe that at the same time steps were regularly taken to form a Congregational church in this newly settled community, for the names of the original or charter members are preserved. They are as follows: Nathan P. Avery, Eunice A. Avery, afterward the wife of Harland Hyde; Mary Avery, William H. Coit, Mrs. Cornelia E. Coit, Noah Davis, Jonathan R. Davis, Mrs. Mary (Cornin) Davis, Benjamin Durfey, Ardelia E. Durfey, Harvey Lathrop, Mary M. Lathrop, Octavia Lathrop, Samuel Morey, Wilson Potter, Mrs. Cynthia Potter, Asa Peck, Mrs. Lydia Peck, Walter O. Pearl and Mrs. Esther Pearl.

It naturally followed that provision should be made for a sanctuary and parsonage. Accordingly, between the years 1833 and 1835 a meeting house and a parsonage were built. The church was first known as the Fourth Congregational church of Norwich, but after the abandon-

ment of the Third church in 1842, it received the latter name in the order of organization, although its locality has forced upon it the name of the Greeneville Congregational church.

According to the records of January 18, 1833, Samuel Morey, William H. Coit, and Benjamin Durfey were constituted the first committee of the Ecclesiastical society to engage a pulpit supply, and Rev. Dennis Platt was secured for the ensuing three months, but probably remained to the close of the year 1833.

At a regular meeting of the society held in January, 1834, a call was given to the Rev. John Storrs of Willimantic, who accepted and labored one year. During 1835 and 1836 the pulpit was supplied for the most part by the Rev. Spencer Beard, but in 1837 a call was extended to the Rev. Stephen Crosby, but owing to a period of financial depression the installation was deferred and his death occurred before it was effected. Next came Rev. A. L. Whitman, who remained until 1846. For ten years the spiritual affairs of the village were in the able and faithful hands of the Rev. C. P. Bush, whose daughter is endeared to us through our missionary aid to her work in India. At the close of his labors in 1856, Rev. Robert P. Stanton was called, and his pastorate of twenty-three years is the longest in the history of the church. It was a period marked by great material and spiritual prosperity, the church building being enlarged in 1867, and the present pipe organ provided in 1876.

Mr. Stanton closed his labors in the year 1880, and the same year marked the installation of the Rev. Andrew J. Sullivan. In 1888, the Rev. Thomas Simms entered on his work as pastor, which he faithfully carried on till 1892, the year in which the Rev. Lewis Barney accepted the pastorate. During Mr. Barney's term of service extensive repairs were made upon the church property at a considerable cost.

The present pastorate began in 1897 and is the second longest in the history of the church. During this time between four and five thousand dollars have been raised

toward the liquidation of our church debt, the parsonage has been improved, and the church and ecclesiastical society have been legally consolidated. The early records contain such names as Samuel Morey, Oliver Woodworth, Benjamin Durfey, William H. Coit, William P. Greene, Nathan P. Avery, Rufus Sibley, David Torrance, and others who have shown that the ministry of this church has not been in vain in the production of men of character.

During these seventy-six years of history, our community has been signally blessed of God, and still this period has been marked by many serious events which, to our imperfect understanding, are regarded as calamities.

The most serious blow that ever came to our Sunday school, by way of the loss of life, was on April 13, 1844, when four young lads met a terrible death by the explosion of a powder magazine near the corner of Boswell avenue and the present Hickory street. If one were to enumerate those who have lost their lives or were seriously injured in these factories, the list would be a long one, containing the names of some of our leading families. Notwithstanding all this, as a church and as a community, we have abundant reason for thanking God for his "loving kindness and tender mercy." If we are grateful for the past, the reasons are strong why we should enter heartily into the 250th anniversary celebration of our town.

At the **Taftville Congregational Church,** Sunday morning, Rev. Donald B. MacLane, pastor, gave an address on "Indian, English and Bible Names," saying, in part, as follows:

I. Indian Names. There are many Indian names in the vicinity, and this fact shows that the land was once the home of the Indians.

Our three rivers are the Yantic, the Shetucket and the Quinebaug—all Indian names.

Then there is Wauregan and Mohegan and Occum, and Mystic and Niantic, and Narragansett and Connecticut. In Taftville we have the Wequonnoc school and the Ponemah mill.

Mr. MacLane went on to show how not only around Norwich but all over the country the land is full of Indian names. Lakes and rivers and cities and states—almost half the states bear Indian names.

The Indians have disappeared, but their beautiful, picturesque names will stand forever a monument to their memory. And every Indian name reminds us that our land was first the home of the Indians.

II. English Names. One finds many English names, too. And every English name reminds us that the first white settlers of our land came from England.

So we have Norwich, named after Norwich in England; the Thames and New London, named after the old Thames and the old London in England.

In the state of Connecticut, east of the Connecticut river, all the following towns are named after places in England; Norwich, New London, Colchester, Preston, Andover, Bolton, Coventry, Mansfield, Stafford, Willington, Ashford, Canterbury, Hampton, Woodstock, Enfield, East Windsor, Manchester, Glastonbury, Marlborough, Portland, Chatham.

And if we looked further afield through the country at large we would find the same thing true; thousands of places in the United States bear second-hand names borrowed from England.

Our land indeed is a New England; England is the great mother country of America. A Yankee is an Englishman after all, for the Indians tried to say "English" when the white men came, and the nearest they could get to it was "Yankee." So the word "Yankee" is an Indian corruption of the word "English." And the land of America is a first cousin of the land of England.

The United States always has been and always will be predominately English in language, in government, in civilization and in character. The red rose is the national flower of old England. And our city of Norwich is the Rose of New England.

III. Bible Names. There are many places in the neighborhood that bear Bible names. For example, a few miles north and west of Norwich we find Lebanon and Goshen and Salem, Bozrah and Hebron and Gilead—all Bible names.

And if we looked further afield we would find enough Bible names in our country to make us think it was a New Palestine.

But Bible names were given to people even more than to places. I made a careful study of the tombstones in the old Norwich Town cemetery, and I found all these curious names: Zabdiel, Abiel, Ezekiel, Jabez, Jerusha, Hezekiah, Zerviah, Asa, Bela, Phila, Jedidiah, Azariah, Zephaniah, Eliphalet, Ebenezer, Epaphras, Eleazer, Phineas, Zilpah.

Then, too, I found that many of the ladies in those old days bore names of Christian virtues. For example, I found in the Norwich Town cemetery: Patience, Prudence, Consider, Mercy, Thankfull, Wealthy, Civil, Desire, Patia, Temperance.

These names seem barbarous to us, but they seemed beautiful to them. For they were all Bible names. People loved their Bible in those days. They searched the scriptures diligently. They delighted in God's Holy Word. They were Pilgrims. And so they delighted to name their children after the names of God's people of old.

It is a glory and a boast for our country that its founders were a religious, Christian, God-fearing people. And if America is the best of lands to-day it is in large measure due to the fact that it was founded and established by a pious folk.

May our country prize and cherish the precious heritage of religion bequeathed to us by our Pilgrim fore-fathers.

At **Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church,** Sunday morning, Rev. Dr. M. S. Kaufman preached on "Methodism's Contribution to the Higher Life of Norwich," from the text Acts 17:6, and said:

What Christianity was to the apostolic age Methodism has been in large measure to modern times. The Wesleys

and their coadjutors were great disturbers. So radical were they in their opposition to the deadening formalities and the ruinous vices of the eighteenth century that the doors of the established church were shut against them. There was nothing left for them to do, as conscientious men, but to make their appeal to the common people and to God. This they did with telling effect. While Methodism flourished in other parts of this new continent, New England regarded it as an intruder. But God knew what was best for this highly favored part of the country better than the early settlers knew. Hence He granted them the rich blessings which Methodism came to bestow and in spite of much opposition this branch of Christ's church made for itself a place of power. Through its evangelistic spirit and frequent revivals it gathered multitudes of converts—many of whom found their way into sister denominations to be among their best workers and brightest jewels, both in pulpit and pew. To my thought it is one of the highest honors ever won by our beloved church, that it has been able, under divine inspiration, to do so much toward helping to build up other religious communions. This has been its record in every city of New England. In so far as I can ascertain here in Norwich it has never been favored with any considerable number of wealthy people. But it has been greatly honored in having been entrusted with those finer forces of life—the intellectual and ethical and spiritual forces. Its chief contributions to the good name and worthy character of Norwich have been to its higher life.

The preacher then traced the origin and in brief the history of the Methodist church at Norwich Town—mother of all the others—the first church at the landing, which was finally carried off down the river in a terrific storm—the Sachem street, East Main, Greeneville, Central and Trinity. For many years there were five Methodist churches here—manned by faithful, godly, useful ministers, who preached with power the glorious doctrines. Revivals were frequent. Our pulpits have always stood for evangelical truth and experience—for piety, deep, genuine, practical.

They have thundered against error, against low and degrading practices and all forms of demoralizing amusement, against human slavery and the shameful ravages of intemperance. Their unswerving fealty to high Biblical standards aided in toning up the moral and spiritual ideals of the town. Through their Sunday schools and young people's organizations, their love feasts, class meetings and prayer meetings and family worship they mightily impressed for noble character the children and youth of their homes. From all that has been thus far pointed out it is evident that Methodism has made large and valuable contributions to the higher life of this town. Let us remember that the greater the blessings bestowed upon us by our Methodist ancestors, the heavier is the responsibility resting upon us to hand down to our successors not only unimpaired but enhanced in value our splendid heritage.

LETTERS FROM ABSENTEES.

Among the replies from absent sons and daughters received by the Committee on Invitations the following were printed in the Norwich Bulletin:

Washington, D. C.

Mr. William H. Shields, Norwich, Conn.:

Dear Sir:—Being a native of Norwich, and too feeble to attend the coming celebration, I respectfully solicit one of the beautifully illustrated invitations of the 250th anniversary of Norwich Town, the dearest spot on earth to me, which I wish to have framed and hung beside a picture of my mother.

I was born at Bean Hill, June 26, 1823. My parents were Capt. Thomas D. Winship and Philas Yale Winship, his wife.

In my childhood I used to visit my father's aunt, Mrs. Barrett, who lived aside from the main road to Bean Hill. Adjoining their home was a field where I romped and played. A lone grave was there and I used to visit it with

childish sympathy as aunt told me "A man was buried there years ago." I thought he was without friends or home or he would have been buried in the cemetery, and it was not until I heard a memorial was to be placed there did I know it was the grave of the heroic John Mason, who fought in the first war of the colonies. All honor to the patriotic citizens of Norwich for commemorating his memory. I would like to lay a fresh garland of flowers on his monument in my eighty-seventh year, as I did on his lone grave in childhood, if I could be there.

Hoping the weather will be propitious and the celebration a success,

I am yours respectfully,

Mrs. Sarah F. Woodworth.

506 Rhode Island Avenue.

San Francisco, Cal., June 16, 1909.

Mr. William H. Shields, Chairman of the Invitation Committee, Norwich, Conn.:

My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your invitation to attend on the 5th and 6th proximo the 250th anniversary of the founding of the town of Norwich and the 125th of the incorporation of the city. In reply I will say that I regret exceedingly that I will be unable to be present on this occasion, as it would certainly give me great pleasure to be present.

Having spent my young boyhood days in and about Norwich, I have and always will have a kind feeling in my heart for the old town, and while I have been all over the continent and in other countries as well I have as yet never met a place that I have the same kind feeling for that I have for Norwich.

Trusting that you may have a successful gathering upon this occasion, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

J. F. Farley.

Portland, Oregon,
"The Rose City of the West."
June 15, 1909.

William H. Shields, Chairman of Invitation Committee,
Norwich, Conn.:

Dear Mr. Shields:—Acknowledging receipt of your city's invitation to be present at the 125th anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Norwich, permit me to most gratefully thank you for the kind remembrance that once, in the long, dreamy past, it was my pleasure to call your beautiful city my home.

The engraving upon your invitation awakens pleasant memories of childhood, as when

"Lulled in the countless chambers of the brain,
Our thoughts are linked by many a hidden chain;
Awake but one and lo! what myriads rise,
Each stamps his image as the other flies."

The beautiful engraving appeals to memory so strongly that it seems but yesterday that, together with dear old "cronies," we were swimming in the river and hunting for pigeons in the old wooden railroad bridge that crossed the river to the West Side; and with Longfellow I can feelingly say:

"How often, oh, how often,
In the days that have gone by,
Have I stood on that bridge," etc.

But that was forty years ago, and many old schoolmates and friends have looked their last upon the "changing seasons," yet in memory's casket friendship's jewels still reflect the splendors of long ago.

There is one tie that binds me to your beautiful city that is sacred above all others; it is the one connecting link—the only surviving member of our family—my own dear sister, who has been a resident there for over forty years. Is it any wonder, then, that Norwich is so dearly remembered?

Permit me to wish you a most enjoyable reunion and to express again most feelingly my admiration for the artistic engraving on the invitation that has awakened

such a flood of pleasant memories of the almost forgotten past.

Here's to the Rose of New England.

May her sweetness perfume the lives of her children!

Very sincerely yours,

E. L. E. White.

Rotterdam, Holland,
June 25, 1909.

Hon. William H. Shields, Chairman of Invitation Committee, Norwich, Conn.

Dear Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge, though tardily, the receipt from you of the handsome invitation card presenting me on behalf of the citizens of old Norwich with the freedom of their city next month; and it is with much greater regret that I realize the impossibility of my being with you all. I use the pronoun their in this connection, but although not a resident of the old place for many years I feel, whether rightly or wrongly, that I have an equal ownership with its citizens.

Although I immigrated over twenty-eight years ago, I find that with me "absence makes the heart grow fonder," and the hills, woods and rivers of the old town, with its green, and its ancient houses, and the newer part with its attractive streets and residences, appear in my recollection more and more beautiful with each passing year.

The thought just now occurs to me, do those of you who have "staid by" the old town fully appreciate its beauty? How often do you look into the old burying ground at Norwich Town, climb Meeting House Rocks or wander along the little Yantic? But the prodigal son will remember all such spots and on his return will, like Stedman looking for his brook, search out his old haunts.

So here's to the Rose which has never faded; may her beauty and fragrance never grow less and many happy returns of the day for her.

Yours very truly,

Chas. N. Almy.

Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey,
June 21, 1909.

Mr. William H. Shields, Norwich, Conn.:

Your kind invitation to visit Norwich at the celebration of its 250th anniversary has just reached me. Nothing could give me greater pleasure, but distance forbids.

I cannot, however, help writing a word to express my love for the dear old town, and my thankfulness that it was the home of my childhood. I love to recall the Meeting House Rocks, up town, and other rocky ridges over which we boys used to roam with endless pleasure. And when in later years I have revisited the old home I have often asked myself: "Is any other town quite equal to Norwich, in its combination of picturesque variety of scenery with shaded streets and charming homes?"

Above all it is a joy to think how many people have dwelt here who were worthy of such a home—men and women of thought, of honor, of refinement, of patriotism, of practical Christian character. Whatever may be true in other lands, I am sure that in America the best, most characteristic life of the nation is to be found, not in the great cities so much as in the smaller towns. As a lover of my country I should be willing to have any cultured foreigner visit Norwich and form his opinion of America from that town.

In the new century upon which we have entered, may the sons and daughters of Norwich realize that no town can live upon its past; and that the way to keep its laurels green is for all to observe the Christian precept, "By love, serve one another."

Very truly yours,
Henry S. Huntington.

Durango, Colorado.

Hon. William H. Shields, Chairman of the Invitation Committee, Norwich, Conn.:

Dear Judge:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation to come home and join in the cele-

bration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Norwich and the 125th anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Norwich.

I have delayed this acknowledgment, hoping that it would be possible for my family (my wife and daughter) and myself to accept the invitation and be present in person, but fate and over 2,500 miles distance prevent, and we must be content to be present in spirit only. I remember very well the 1859 celebration and was on the float of The Norwich Bulletin, in the procession, making myself useful, and afterwards partook of the good things in the large tent on the lot west of the Norwich Free Academy. As a boy of 13 years, with red blood in his veins, I did not miss much, and I have a very fair recollection of what occurred.

Yours very truly,
Richard M'Cloud.

NOTES
ON
Persons and Places
IN THE
ANCIENT TOWN OF NORWICH
IN
CONNECTICUT.

Prepared for the
Two hundred and fiftieth
Anniversary of the Town, and of the City
The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth,
July 4th, 5th and 6th,
1909.

The Committee on History, in compiling these notes, acknowledge their obligations to Miss Caulkins's "History of Norwich," Miss Perkins's "Old Houses of Norwich," and to Stedman's History of the Bi-centennial Celebration, to which those desiring further information are referred.

The Committee greatly regret that their work is not free from errors. They regret still more that because of limited space and lack of time for preparation, many noteworthy names do not appear in these pages.

The Founders of Norwich.

[The numbers correspond with numbers on markers in localities referred to.]

1 **DEACON THOMAS ADGATE.** 1659. Born about 1620; died 1707. One of those appointed to "dignify the pues." His house was on north end of Lowthorpe Meadows.

2 **ROBERT ALLYN.** 1659. "First constable in the Town." Died 1683, at Allyn's Point.

3 **WM. BACKUS.** 1659. Died soon after the settlement. His home-lot was next north of Thomas Bliss from Washington street to the river. Father of Stephen Backus.

4 **LIEUT. WM. BACKUS, JR.** 1659. He styled himself "yeoman," but was known successively as sergeant, ensign and lieutenant.

5 **JOHN BALDWIN.** 1659. Constable in 1696. Ancestor of Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, of New Haven. Home-lot on West Town street near the river.

6 **DEACON THOMAS BINGHAM.** 1659. Born 1642; died 1730. Home-lot on West Town street above Thomas Waterman and extending to the river.

7 **JOHN BIRCHARD.** 1659. Born 1628; died 1702. First schoolmaster. Home-lot on West Town street opposite Samuel and William Hyde.

8 **THOMAS BLISS.** 1659. Died 1688. Home-lot on Washington street adjoining John Reynolds. His house is still standing.

9 **MORGAN BOWERS.** 1659. Home-lot on West Town street adjoining John Post.

10 **JOHN BRADFORD.** 1659. Son of Governor Bradford, of Plymouth. Townsman in 1671. Home-lot on East Town street west of Huntington lane.

11 **DEACON HUGH CAULKINS.** 1659 Born 1600; died 1690; one of the most useful men of his time. Home-lot on West Town street.

12 **JOHN CAULKINS.** 1659. Born 1634; died 1703. Active in town affairs. Home-lot on West Town street.

13 **RICHARD EDGERTON.** 1659. Died in 1692. Townsman and constable.

14 **REV. JAMES FITCH.** 1659. Born 1622; died 1702. First pastor of First Church in Norwich; held the office fifty-six years. Called by Cotton Mather, "the holy, acute and learned Mr. Fitch." Home-lot from Simon Huntington to the river.

15 **JOHN GAGER.** 1659. Died 1703. Constable in 1674 and 1688. He was son of William Gager, "a right godly man and skillful chyrurgeon."

16 **LIEUT. FRANCIS GRISWOLD.** 1659. Born 1622; died 1671. Represented the town in the General Court in eleven sessions. Home-lot on West Town street.

17 **CHRISTOPHER HUNTINGTON.** 1659. First townsman. Died 1691. One of the most useful of the pioneers. Home-lot on Washington street corner of East Town street.

18 **DEACON SIMON HUNTINGTON.** 1659. Born 1629; died 1706. Townsman in 1690 and 1696. Home-lot on south side of East Town street west of Lieut. Thomas Tracy.

19 **SAMUEL HYDE.** 1659. Died 1677. Home-lot on north side of West Town street above the rocks.

20 **WM. HYDE.** 1659. Died 1682. Townsman in 1673 and 1679. Home-lot on West Town street.

21 **THOMAS HOWARD.** 1659. Slain at the Narragansett fort fight in 1675. Home-lot on north side of West Town street below Bean Hill church.

22 **LIEUT. THOMAS LEFFINGWELL.** Born about 1622; died after 1714. Home-lot located on the corner of the present Washington street and Harland road. House occupied by D. M. Torosian in 1909. Leffingwell was famous for bringing relief to Uncas

when he was besieged by the Narragansetts. Represented the town in fifty-six sessions of the General Court.

23 **MAJOR JOHN MASON.** 1659. Born in England; died in Norwich 1672. Deputy Governor of Colony of Connecticut. Distinguished among the Founders of Norwich. In his hand the sword of the Lord was mighty against the savage Pequots. Firm friend of Uncas and the Mohegans. Valiant soldier; wise counsellor. Home-lot corner of Town street and New London turnpike.

24 **DR. JOHN OLMSTEAD.** 1659. Born about 1626; died 1686. The first doctor in the town. Home-lot where the Gilman family live, at 380 Washington street.

25 **JOHN PEASE.** 1659. "A sea faring man." Home-lot the last on West Town street at the river crossing.

26 **JOHN POST.** 1659. Born 1626; died 1710. Home-lot on West Town street next above Thomas Bingham.

27 **THOMAS POST.** 1659. Died 1701. Constable. Home-lot on West Town street adjoining John Gager.

28 **JOSIAH READ.** 1659. Died 1717. Constable. Home-lot on Washington street east of the Coit Elms.

29 **JOHN REYNOLDS.** 1659. Died 1702. His dwelling, on Washington street, is one of the oldest in Norwich. Home-lot included Backus Hospital grounds.

30 **JONATHAN ROYCE.** 1659. Died 1689. Home-lot on West Town street between Allyn and J. Tracy.

31 **REV. NEHEMIAH SMITH.** 1659 Born about 1605; died 1686. Home-lot on West Town street north side opposite T. Post.

32 **SERGEANT JOHN TRACY.** 1659. Died 1702. Home-lot on south side of West Town street between John Baldwin and John Pease.

33 **LIEUT. THOMAS TRACY.** 1659. Born about 1610; died 1685. Home-lot on East Town street adjoining Christopher Huntington. One of the most distinguished of the Founders of Norwich. He and John Mason were witnesses of the deed of Unkos, Owaneco, and Attawanhood granting nine miles square to the inhabitants of Norwich, for the sum of seventy pounds. First representative to the General Court.

34 **ROBERT WADE.** 1659. Date of birth and death unknown. Home-lot south side of West Town street between John Birchard and John Gager.

35 **SERGEANT THOMAS WATERMAN.** 1659. Born 1644; died 1708. Home-lot on West Town street adjoining John Mason. Youngest of the Founders, sixteen years of age. He represented the town in the General Court in 1679.

Other Early Settlers.

36 **CALEB ABELL.** Died Aug. 7, 1731. Three of this name are found at an early period among the inhabitants of Norwich—Caleb, Benjamin and Joshua. Caleb married in July, 1669, Margaret, daughter of John Post. Robert Wade transferred to Caleb Abell his house lot, Town street. It was located between John Birchard and Morgan Bowers. He was chosen constable 1684; townsman 1689; appointed to keep tavern in 1694.

Gen. Elijah Abell, a gallant officer in the Revolutionary War, born in Norwich, was a descendant of Caleb Abell.

37 **RICHARD BUSHNELL.** Was born September, 1652; died 1727. Came to Norwich with his stepfather, Thomas Adgate. Married in 1672, Elizabeth Adgate. In the earlier part of the eighteenth century, Richard Bushnell was one of the most noted and active men in Norwich. He performed the duties of townsman, constable, schoolmaster, poet, deacon, sergeant, lieutenant and captain, town agent, town deputy, court clerk, and justice of the peace. His dwelling was on the Montville road a mile south of the city.

38 **SAMUEL LATHROP.** Died Feb. 29, 1700. Was son of Rev. John Lathrop, of London; came with his father to America in 1634 when about fourteen years of age. He married at Barnstable, Mass., Nov. 28, 1644, Elizabeth Scudder. He was a house carpenter, and came to Norwich in 1668. He had nine children by his first wife. His second wife, Abigail Doane, survived him and lived to the age of 103 years.

39 **JOHN ELDERKIN.** Died June 23, 1687. Elderkin's earliest grant at Norwich was in 1667, and was conveyed in 1668 to Samuel Lathrop. The next was at the old landing place below the Falls, where he built a grist-mill for the convenience of the town. Here for a long course of years stood the mill and the miller's house. Elderkin built the second meeting-house for the town. Of his first wife nothing is known. His second wife was Elizabeth, relict of William Gaylord, of Windsor.

40 **STEPHEN GIFFORD.** Born about 1641; died 1724. He was an early settler and is classed as a proprietor by Miss Caulkins. Constable in 1686. His home-lot

extended from Mediterranean lane to the chapel of First Congregational church.

41 **CHRISTOPHER HUNTINGTON, JUNIOR.** Born 1660; died 1735. "The first born of males in Norwich." Son of Christopher Huntington the Founder. A man of the highest character, and a prominent contributor to the prosperity of the most vital interests of the town. For near forty years he "used the office of a deacon well." Town Clerk 1678 to 1691.

42 **ELIZABETH HYDE.** Born August, 1660; died at Lyme, 1736. Daughter of Samuel and Jane (Lee) Hyde, the first child of English parentage born in Norwich. Married, in 1682, Richard Lord, of Lyme.

43 **COL. CHRISTOPHER LEFFINGWELL.** Born 1734; died 1810. Pioneer paper manufacturer. Soldier and patriot in the Revolution. Prominent citizen.

44 **MAJOR JAMES FITCH.** James Fitch, Jr., was born in Saybrook, 1647; died 1727; married (1) 1676, Elizabeth Mason, married (2) 1687, Mrs. Alice (Bradford) Adams. During his residence in Norwich "he took a leading part in all town affairs, and served as land-surveyor, registrar, captain of the train-band, and commissioner of boundaries." In 1698-'99 he sold his house and home-lot to Samuel and Simon Huntington, and later made his home in Canterbury. His home-lot was on the east side of the town Green, and his house probably stood south and near to the present residence of Wallace S. Allis.

Other Prominent Men of Early Times.

45 **GOVERNOR SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, LL. D.** Born 1731; died 1796. Representative in Legislature 1764 and Senator 1773; Associate Judge Supreme

Court of Connecticut 1774; member of Congress 1775-1780; member of the Marine Court; signer of the Declaration of Independence; President of Congress 1779-1781 and 1783; Chief Justice of Connecticut 1784; Lieutenant-Governor 1785; Doctor of Laws, Yale College, 1779; Governor 1786-'96.

46 **BENJAMIN HUNTINGTON, LL. D.** Born 1736; died Oct. 16, 1800. Graduated at Yale 1761; married, daughter of Col. Jabez Huntington, of Windham; State Counsellor during Revolutionary War; director of battery built on Waterman's Point 1775; agent of colony to purchase the "Spy," bought to watch British; superintended building of the "Defence" 14 gun brig, 1776; representative from Norwich 1775; member Continental Congress 1784 and of Constitutional Congress 1789; Judge Superior Court 1793; LL.B. from Dartmouth College 1782; moved to Rome, N. Y., 1796. His body was brought to Norwich for burial. First Mayor of Norwich, 1784 to 1796.

47 **BENEDICT ARNOLD.** Born, Norwich, 1741; died in London, 1801. General in the Revolutionary army. Distinguished for his heroism at Quebec, Lake Champlain, Ridgefield, and Saratoga. Detested for his treason and for the burning of New London. The house where he was born, on east side of Washington street, below LaFayette street, was destroyed sixty years ago.

48 **AARON CLEVELAND.** The Aaron Cleveland house is now standing on West Town street at Bean hill next below the Meeting-house. Here Aaron "carried on" the hat business, and at the same time wrote poems, essays, lectures, and sermons upon all subjects of the day, social, political and religious. Aaron was great-grandfather of Grover Cleveland (see No. 78).

49 **WILLIAM CLEVELAND.** Died in 1837. Rev. Benjamin Lord purchased the Mason home lot and erected a house on the site, next to the Johnson home. This was his residence. This property was held by the Lord heirs until 1830, when it was sold to William Cleveland, grand-father of the President. William built a shop east of the house where he carried on the business of a gold or silversmith. This dwelling house was burned in 1852 (see No. 79).

50 **DR. PHILIP TURNER.** Born in Norwich 1740; died in New York in 1815 and was buried in St. Paul's church yard. Surgeon-general in the Revolutionary army. He was highly distinguished for his professional skill.

51 **JOSEPH TRUMBULL.** The eldest son of Governor Trumbull, and the first Commissary General Continental Army. In 1778 bought the property between the present residence of A. W. Dickey and the house of Mrs. Kelley.

52 **DIAH MANNING, 1760-1815.** Drum-major of Washington's Body Guard. He carried to Major Andre his breakfast, on the day of his execution, bringing it from the table of General Washington. House on Town street, corner Old Cemetery lane.

53 **REV. BENJAMIN LORD, D.D.** He was born at Saybrook, Conn., in 1694, and died at Norwich in 1784. For sixty-seven years pastor of the First Church in Norwich. He was graduated at Yale in 1714 and received the degree of D.D. in 1774.

54 **DR. SOLOMON TRACY.** Born in 1650; died in 1732. He was a youth at the settlement of the town. In addition to the duties of his profession he served the town as representative in the General Assembly and as lieutenant in the train-band.

55 MADAM KNIGHT (Mrs. Sarah Kemble Knight). Was born in Boston in 1666 and died in New London in 1727. The greater part of her life was spent in New London and Norwich, where she stood high in social rank and was respected both in church and civil affairs. In 1717 the town of Norwich granted her liberty "to sitt in the pue where she use to sitt in ye meeting-house." A silver tankard which she presented to the church is still preserved. She was remarkable for her versatile gifts and is remembered by her journal of a journey alone on horseback, from Boston to New York, in 1704.

56 GENERAL ANDREW HUNTINGTON. Born 1745; died 1824. John Elderkin sold land on East Town street to Samuel Lothrop, who built a house upon it soon after 1668. Portions of his house were probably incorporated in the present building now owned by Mr. Fitch which was constructed about 1740, by Joshua Huntington (1698-1745). See No. 61. Commissary General, judge and merchant. Lived in this house from 1766 until his death.

57 SIMON HUNTINGTON, JUNIOR. Born 1659; died 1736. In 1688-'89 Simon Huntington, the proprietor, granted land on East Town street to his son, Simon, who held many civil offices, was deacon of the church from 1696 to 1736, and in 1706 opened "a house of public entertainment." Captain Joseph Carew probably used parts of the house built by Simon Huntington, Jr., when he constructed in 1782-'83 the house now occupied by Mr. Kelly. Joseph and Eunice Carew Huntington and their children occupied this house until 1854.

58 HON. JABEZ W. HUNTINGTON. Born 1788; died 1847. United States Senator from 1840 to 1847, lived in the Simon Huntington house (see No. 57) after his marriage in 1833 to a daughter of Joseph Hunt-

ington. "A statesman of unbending integrity and unswerving fidelity to the interests of the Union."

59 **GENERAL JEDIDIAH HUNTINGTON.** Born 1743; died 1818. Fought at Bunker Hill and in many of the most important battles of the Revolution. He entertained both Washington and Lafayette in the house on the corner of East Town street and Huntington lane. He married in 1766 Faith Trumbull, the daughter of the famous war governor. After the war he held many important positions and in 1789 was appointed collector of customs at New London and held the office until his death.

60 **GENERAL EBENEZER HUNTINGTON.** Born 1754; died 1834. Was the half brother of Jedidiah. After Jedidiah removed to New London his house was occupied by Ebenezer. He left Yale College when the war commenced and served until the troops were disbanded in 1783. In 1810 and in 1817 he was elected a member of Congress. Major General, Conn. militia, over thirty years. His four unmarried daughters were "the Ladies Huntington."

61 **COLONEL JOSHUA HUNTINGTON.** Born 1751; died 1821. Married in 1771 Hannah, daughter of Col. Hezekiah Huntington. He was in business at the Landing, but at the call to arms he followed his brothers in giving himself to the service of his country. He was high sheriff of New London county and had charge of the first United States census (1790) in this region. He lived in the house on Huntington lane now owned by Mrs. Theodore F. McCurdy.

62 **GENERAL JABEZ HUNTINGTON.** Born 1719; died 1786. Graduated at Yale College 1741. "The house in the lane" is to-day practically unaltered from its condition when it was occupied by General Jabez

Huntington, who as the head of the Connecticut troops did much for American freedom. It surely includes a portion or the whole of the house of his father, the first Joshua Huntington, and may include the house built by the founder, John Bradford. General Jabez Huntington was the father of Jedidiah, Andrew, Joshua, Ebenezer and Zachariah. "If the annals of the Revolution record the name of any family that contributed more to that great struggle, I have yet to learn it."

63 **COLONEL JOHN DURKEE.** Born in Windham 1728; died May 29, 1782. Leader of 500 men who compelled Ingersoll to resign the office of stamp master for Connecticut. Colonel at Long Island, Harlem, White Plains, Trenton and Monmouth. He was in Sullivan's Indian expedition. Durkee's tavern at Bean hill was "opposite the home-lot of Mr. Samuel Abell." He was known as "the Bold Bean Hiller."

Meeting Houses and Burying Grounds.

64 The first meeting-house stood near the southeast corner of the Green "with the open Common around it." Of its erection there is no record. It was probably built by a "general turn-out of the inhabitants." In 1668 a small rate was collected to pay Samuel Lathrop "for repairing the Meeting-house." It was in use only twelve or fourteen years. Opposite present Norwich Town postoffice.

65 In 1673 the town contracted with John Elderkin to build "forthwith a new meeting-house." The building committee were Deacon Hugh Calkins, Ensign Thomas Leffingwell, Ensign Thomas Tracy, Simon Huntington and William Backus. It was completed in two years. Elderkin contracted to build it for £428. This building was repaired and a "leanto" added, in

which several new pews were made. These improvements being completed in March, 1698, five of the oldest and most respected inhabitants were directed "to seat the people with due regard to rank." The site of this second meeting-house was on the summit of the hill. It was to serve as a watch-tower, and a garrison post, as well as a house of worship.

66 December 6, 1709, a vote was passed to build a third meeting-house, the dimensions not to exceed 55 feet by 45, to be modeled by a committee of the church, and completed by March 1, 1712. This building was on the rocks near the site of the second meeting-house. John Elderkin, 2d, son of the old church builder, was the architect. It was completed in December, 1713. A vote was passed to sell the old edifice, which had lasted forty years.

67 The site of the fourth meeting-house was at the corner of the Green, under the rocks, where the present church stands. It is said to have been a "squar building, with a front porch or platform," with doors on three sides. It was voted for in 1748, but was not begun until 1753; it remained unfinished for several years. It was completed in 1770. On the 7th of February, 1801, it was destroyed by fire, with several other buildings. The present building, the fifth meeting-house, was built partly by subscription and partly by a lottery.

68 **POST-GAGER BURIAL GROUND, 1661.** In 1661 the town bought this land for a common burial-place. Many of the proprietors and early settlers were interred in this "regular oblong plot," 11 rods long and 7 wide. The last interment was in 1740. In 1872 the present monument was erected to the memory of Major John Mason and the other proprietors. It is on West Town street, half a mile above the Up-town Green. No traces of graves remain.

69 **ENTRANCE TO OLD BURYING GROUND, 1699.** At Norwich Town through Old Cemetery lane near the corner of Town street (the River road), and the Up-town Green; a portion of the home-lot of Rev. James Fitch.

70 **ENTRANCE TO THE OLD BURYING GROUND, 1796.** On East Town street, adjacent to the Governor Huntington house, through the Hubbard gates, inscribed by Faith Trumbull Chapter, D. A. R., with names of soldiers of the Revolution buried within. A portion of the home-lot of Simon Huntington.

Public Buildings.

71 **COURT HOUSE, 1762.** In 1735 the first court house was erected on the south side of the parsonage lot. In 1762 a new one was built on the Green near the present watering trough. This was moved across the street in 1798 near the present school, used until 1833 when courts were moved to the landing, and then used as a school building until 1891.

72 **TOWN AND COURT HOUSE, 1829.** Built on north side of Church street. Burned April 11, 1865.

73 **JAIL, 1759.** First jail was at southeast corner of Green. About 1759 a new one was built back of old brick schoolhouse. This was burned in 1786 and rebuilt and used until 1815.

74 **JAIL, 1815.** A third location was chosen in 1815, when the Perit house on the opposite side of the Green was purchased for the county house, and a jail was built on the adjoining lot a short distance back of where the store now stands. This lasted until the courts were moved to the Landing, in 1833.

75 **OFFICE OF TOWN CLERKS.** The first Town Clerk was John Birchard. We have no record of his ap-

pointment. He was in office eighteen years. Christopher Huntington, appointed 1678, was in office until his death, 1691. Richard Bushnell, 1691, for seven years. Christopher Huntington, Jr., 1698, for four years. Richard Bushnell again in 1702, in office for twenty-four years. Isaac Huntington 1726, till his death, 1764. Benj. Huntington 1764, in office nearly two years. Benj. Huntington, son of Isaac, 1765, in office thirteen years. Samuel Tracy 1778, in office one year. Benj. Huntington, 1779, in office until his death, 1801. Philip Huntington 1801, until his death in 1825, and his son, Benjamin, born 1798, was in office nearly continuously until 1830.

76 **DUDLEY WOODBRIDGE'S STORE.** Dudley Woodbridge, in 1774, purchased of Ebenezer Lord his house and shop on the Green, north and next to where the present chapel stands. He sold goods of every description, groceries, shoes, dress goods, hardware, etc. In 1782, the first post-office was established, in Norwich, Dudley Woodbridge was the first postmaster, and held the office until 1789. The mails had previously been delivered by post riders. Mr. Woodbridge removed to Ohio in 1789 or 1790.

In 1790, Gurdon Lathrop occupied this store, as a general trader. In 1791, it was sold to Joseph Huntington and he formed a partnership with Joseph Carew. After October, 1800, the business was carried on by the firm of Joseph and Charles P. Huntington. On February 7th, 1801, this store and the meeting-house with several other buildings were burned. The Huntington Brothers moved their goods to the store "a few rods N. E. from the Court House." In August they moved to the large, new brick store, which they had had built on the site of the old Woodbridge shop. This building is now the chapel of First Congregational Church.

77 **TRACY & COIT'S STORE.** About 1780, Uriah Tracy and Joseph Coit leased from Thomas Leffingwell land upon which they built a shop 50 x 32, in which they carried on for many years an extensive business. It was a long gambrel-roofed one-story and half structure. Uriah Tracy bought in 1790 the Benedict Arnold house, where he lived until his death. Tracy & Coit's store was one of the representative stores of Norwich.

78 **AARON CLEVELAND SHOP.** This building formerly stood the next but one below the meeting-house, Bean hill. It was the shop of Aaron Cleveland in which he carried on the business of hat making. It was moved across the road and is now known as "Adam's Tavern." President Cleveland was his great-grandson (see No. 48).

79 **WILLIAM CLEVELAND SHOP.** This building was the one used by William Cleveland as a goldsmith shop, 1830-1837. It stood between the schoolhouse and the Johnson home facing the Green (see No. 49).

80 **BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE.** On Norwich Town Green. Founded by Doctor Daniel Lathrop in 1783. Now occupied by the Noah Webster Literary Association.

81 **BRICK SCHOOL HOUSE.** On Washington street. Built in 1789. The first school attended by Lydia Huntley (Mrs. Sigourney). Now used by the Schoolhouse Club.

82 **LEFFINGWELL ROW.** Sometimes called "the long shop," built by Christopher Leffingwell about 1780, was burned in 1882 with the red store adjoining. Its position near the fork of the roads opposite the residence of General Edward Harland made it a conspicuous land mark. It was occupied at different

times by Leffingwell's stocking factory, various small shops, by the Judge of Probate and by the post-office.

83 **THE TEEL HOUSE, "Sign of General Washington."** Built for a hotel in 1789 on Chelsea Parade; afterwards occupied for a school by William Woodbridge, now the parsonage of Park church, for many years the residence of Gen. William Williams, who was distinguished for his benevolence and for his interest in the Mohegan Indians. He and his wife, Harriet Peck Williams, gave five acres now the grounds of the Norwich Free Academy, and she founded the Peck Library now in the Slater Memorial Building. He was born in 1788 and died in 1870.

Early Industries.

84 **STOCKING WEAVING.** The business of weaving stockings was begun in 1766 by Christopher Leffingwell with two or three looms. In 1791 nine looms were in operation producing 1,200 to 1,500 pairs of hose annually.

85 **GRIST MILL.** A grist mill built by John Elderkin at No Man's Acre about 1661; was removed about 1667 under agreement with the town, to the Yantic river below the Falls, and a large tract of land was granted to him as compensation in the vicinity of the Indian burying place on Sachem street.

86 **IRON WORKS.** The first iron works were established at Yantic in 1750 by Elijah Backus. He manufactured bloom and bar iron for anchors, mills and other uses. The Backus Iron Works obtained great repute and during the Revolutionary War all kinds of iron work for domestic uses and warfare were made and repaired here.

87 **POTTERY.** A pottery was established in 1766 at Bean Hill and continued in operation far into the 19th cen-

tury. Specimens of this pottery are among the treasured possessions of some of the old residents of Norwich.

88 **LINSEED OIL MILLS.** The first linseed oil mill was established at Bean Hill, in 1748, by Hezekiah Huntington, and at a later period the manufacture was carried on extensively at the Falls.

89 **COTTON MILL.** A cotton mill was established by Joshua Lathrop in 1790 on Lowthorpe Meadows with one carding machine, five jennies and six looms. This machinery was gradually increased and a great variety of goods manufactured. In 1793 the firm was Lathrop & Eells.

90 **CHOCOLATE MILL.** The first chocolate mill was established in 1770 by Christopher Leffingwell on the Yantic flats below the Falls. In 1772 Simon Lathrop erected another. This industry was of considerable importance.

91 **PAPER MILL.** In 1766 Christopher Leffingwell began to manufacture paper at his mill on the west side of the Yantic above the Falls, near what are now called Paper Mill rocks. This was the first paper mill in Connecticut. The annual output was about 1,300 reams.

92 **CLOCKS AND WATCHES.** Clocks and watches were manufactured by Thomas Harland in 1773. He employed ten or twelve hands and made annually two hundred watches and forty clocks, which were pronounced equal to any imported from England.

93 **FULLING MILL.** A fulling mill with clothier's shop and dye house went into operation near the present site of the Falls mill in 1773.

Taverns.

94 Caleb Abel, the third innkeeper of Norwich, probably came from Dedham; he bought the Wade lot in 1677; was constable in 1684, townsman in 1689, and often thereafter; enrolled among the dignitaries with title of Sergeant in 1702; married Margaret, daughter of John Post, 1669, and after her death married Mary Loomer; died Aug. 7, 1731. He was appointed innkeeper under date of Dec. 18, 1694, as follows: "The towne makes choise of caleb abell to keep ordinari or a house of entertainment for this yeare or till another be choosen."

95 Deacon Simon Huntington, the first of four successive generations of deacons, was the second innkeeper of Norwich. He was married to Sarah, daughter of Joseph Clarke, of Saybrook, in October, 1653; appointed innkeeper 1690; died 1706, leaving an estate valued at 275 pounds, including a library of fourteen or fifteen volumes, of the value of about 30 shillings, which we are told was probably a fair library for a layman at that time.

96 Joseph Reynolds, son of John Reynolds, the Founder, kept the ordinary in 1709. He was born in Norwich, March, 1660; married Sarah Edgerton 1688.

97 Thomas Waterman, born 1644, came to Norwich in 1659 with John Bradford, whose wife's nephew he was; only townsman in 1675, '81, '84; made a freeman in 1681; died June 1, 1708; buried in Society Burial Ground. He was appointed innkeeper in 1679. "Agreed and voted by ye town yt Thomas Waterman is desired to keep the ordinary. And for his encouragement he is granted four akers of paster land where he can conveniently find it ny about the valley going from his house to the woods."

98 Eleazer Lord's tavern on the corner of Town street and the New London turnpike was built about 1770 and for many years was frequented by the lawyers who came to Norwich to attend court.

99 Joseph Peck's tavern on the east side of the Green, overshadowed by a large elm tree, among whose central boughs an arbor was formed and seats arranged, to which on public days friendly groups resorted and had refreshments served—a plank gallery being extended from a window of the house to the bower as a means of access.

100 Thomas Leffingwell, the fourth innkeeper of Norwich, was given liberty to keep a "publique house of entertainment of strangers" in 1700. This tavern was continued for more than 100 years, and was at the east end of the town plot, and was a noted place of resort in war times. Married Mary Bushnell, Sept., 1672; died March 5, 1723-'24, leaving an estate of nearly 10,000 pounds. The interesting features of this quaint old house, within and without, are remarkably well preserved.

101 On the site of the present "Johnson home" was located Lathrop's tavern. Built in 1737 by Nathaniel Lathrop, its prosperity was maintained by his son, Azariah. From here was started the first stage coach to Providence in 1768. In 1829 the property was sold to the Union Hotel Company, who erected the present building, which was later used for a boarding school.

102 Jesse Brown's tavern was erected in 1790 and its proprietor established a stage route from Boston to New York via Norwich. On August 1, 1797, President John Adams and wife stopped over night here. In 1855 the property was purchased by Moses Pierce, who later gave it to the United Workers for the Rocknook Children's Home.

103 It is said that Capt. Samuel Bailey was jailor about 1800, and the accommodations for the jail were on the second floor, and that on the first floor the captain kept what was called, "Cross Keys Tavern."

Presidents of the United States.

104 **MILLARD FILLMORE.** Capt. John Fillmore, son of John Fillmore, "Mariner" of Ipswich, Mass.; born March 18, 1702. He married Nov. 24, 1724, Mary Spiller, and removed to Norwich West Farms; died there Feb. 22, 1777. Capt. John's grandson was Nathaniel, whose eldest son was Millard, born Jan. 7, 1800, in Summer Hill, N. Y.

105 **ULYSSES S. GRANT.** On the site of the house of Herbert L. Yerrington stood the original Christopher Huntington homestead. After the death of the first Christopher this was inherited by his son, John (born 1666) who married in 1686 Abigail, daughter of Samuel Lathrop. John had three daughters and two sons. One daughter, Martha, was married to Noah Grant, of Tolland, and became the ancestress of Ulysses S. Grant.

Martha Huntington married June 12, 1717, Noah Grant, born Dec. 16, 1693. Their son, Noah, Jr., born July 12, 1718, married Susannah Delano, Nov. 5, 1746. Their son, Noah, 3d, born June 20, 1748, married Rachel Kelly, March 4, 1792. Their son, Jesse, born Jan. 23, 1794, married Hannah Simpson, June 24, 1821. Ulysses S. Grant was born April 27, 1822.

106 **RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.** George Hayes left Scotland in 1680 and settled at Windsor, Conn., 1682. His great-great-great-grandson, Rutherford Hayes, settled at Brattleborough, Vt., and married in Sept., 1813, Sophia Birchard. Her ancestry on the male line is traced to John Birchard, one of the thirty-five

founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Rutherford Hayes removed in 1817 to Delaware, Ohio, where he died five years later, leaving two children. On Oct. 4, 1822, Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born three months after his father's death.

107 **JAMES A. GARFIELD.** Was descendant of Major John Mason and Reverend James Fitch, who are recorded among the founders of Norwich (see Nos. 14 and 23).

108 **GROVER CLEVELAND.** William Hyde. Samuel Hyde married Jane Lee. John Hyde married Experience Abel. James Hyde married Sarah Marshall. Abiah Hyde married Rev. Aaron Cleveland. William Cleveland married Margaret Falley. Richard Falley Cleveland, born at Norwich, 19 June, 1805. He married Anne Neale, 10 Sept., 1820, of Baltimore. They removed to Holland Patent, New York, where he died 1st Oct., 1853. Grover Cleveland was born at Holland Patent, 31 July, 1835 (see Nos. 48, 49, 78 and 79).

109 **MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.** Edith Kermit Carow, born New York, Aug. 6, 1862, daughter of Charles and Gertrude Elizabeth (Tyler) Carow. She was married at St. George's Church, Hanover square, London, England, 1886, to Theodore Roosevelt. Her grandfather was General Daniel Tyler of Norwich (see No. 143).

Other Men of Distinction.

110 **REV. HIRAM P. ARMS, D. D.** Pastor and pastor emeritus First Congregational church 1836-1882. Born in Sunderland, Mass, 1799. Died at Norwich 1882.

111 **MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY WARNER BIRGE.** Born in Hartford, Aug. 25, 1825. Died in New York, July 1, 1888. In the war for the Union he passed through the successive ranks from Major to Brevet Major-General. He rendered distinguished services at Irish Bend, in the Red River campaign, and led the forlorn hope at Port Hudson, and was actively engaged in battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek.

112 **ISAAC HILL BROMLEY.** Born Norwich, March 6, 1833. Captain 18th Regt. Conn. Volunteers. Provost marshal. First editor Norwich Bulletin. Journalist. Humorist. Chief editor New York Tribune 1891-1898. Died at Norwich, Aug. 11, 1898.

113 **HON. WILLIAM ALFRED BUCKINGHAM.** Born in Lebanon, Conn., May 28, 1804; died in 1875. Mayor of Norwich 1849-1850; 1856-1857. Presidential elector 1856. Governor of Connecticut 1858-1866. U. S. Senator 1869-1875. Merchant, manufacturer, philanthropist, generous benefactor of Yale University, the Broadway Church and Norwich Free Academy.

114 **THOMAS FANNING.** Born at Norwich, Conn., July 18, 1750; died May 24, 1812. Soldier in the Revolution. Merchant. One of the donors of Chelsea Parade 1791.

115 **LAFAYETTE SABIN FOSTER, LL.D.** Born in Franklin, Conn., Nov. 22, 1806; died in 1880. Graduated Brown University 1828. Mayor of Norwich, 1851-'53. Speaker Connecticut House Representatives 1847. United States Senator 1854-1866. After death of President Lincoln, acting Vice-President of the United States. Professor of Law at Yale 1868. Judge Supreme Court of Connecticut 1870-1876. Benefactor of Yale University, Free Academy and Otis Library. "Great citizen, incorruptible senator, wise counsellor, eloquent advocate, righteous judge."

116 **DANIEL COIT GILMAN, LL.D.** Born in Norwich, July 6, 1831; died in Norwich, Oct. 13, 1908. Graduated Yale 1852. Professor Yale College 1856-1872. President University of California 1872-1875. President Johns Hopkins University 1875-1901. President Carnegie Institution 1901-1904. Delivered historical address at Norwich bi-centennial celebration in 1859.

117 **WILLIAM CHARLES GILMAN.** Born in Exeter, N. H., 1795; died in New York 1863. Came to Norwich 1816. Established nail factory at the Falls. Extended cotton manufacture from the Falls to Greeneville and Bozrah. Identified for thirty years with the most important manufacturing, financial, educational and religious enterprises in the town. First president Norwich and Worcester railroad. Mayor in 1839.

118 **HON. CALVIN GODDARD.** Born at Shrewsbury, Mass., 1768. Mayor of Norwich 1814-1831. Judge Supreme Court 1816. Member of Congress 1801-1805. Died in 1842. He lived on the corner of Washington street and Sachem street and owned several acres of land including the Indian burying place, and mill property at the Falls.

119 **WILLIAM PARKINSON GREENE.** Born in Boston 1795; died in Norwich 1864. He was graduated at Harvard in 1814; removed to Norwich in 1824; became largely interested in manufactures at the Falls and Greeneville and in the Norwich Water Power Co. He was Mayor in 1842; first president of Thames Bank; original corporator Norwich and Worcester railroad; second president and liberal benefactor of Norwich Free Academy.

120 **REV. JOHN PUTNAM GULLIVER, D.D.** Born in Boston in 1819; died at Andover, Mass., 1894. Yale University 1840. D.D. Iowa University. President Knox College. Professor Andover Theological Semi-

nary. Twenty years pastor Broadway Congregational Church. Held in honored remembrance as chief promoter of the Norwich Free Academy.

121 **RUSSELL HUBBARD.** Born Norwich 1785; died 1857. Proprietor of Norwich Courier. Paper manufacturer at Norwich Falls and Greeneville. A founder and vice-president of Norwich Savings Society. First president and generous benefactor of Norwich Free Academy.

122 **THOMAS STERRY HUNT, LL.D.** Born at Norwich in 1826; died Feb. 12, 1892. Professor of chemistry at McGill University, 1862-'68. Prof. of geology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1872-'78. Presented with cross of the Legion of Honor at Paris, 1855. Honorary member Royal Society of London 1859. He invented a permanent green ink, first used for "greenbacks."

123 **DEACON JABEZ HUNTINGTON.** Born in Lebanon, Conn., 1767; died in Norwich 1848. He was president of the Norwich Bank and of the Norwich Savings Society. He and Hezekiah Perkins bought the land now known as the "Little Plain" on Broadway in 1811 and gave it to the city for a park. His house is now Mrs. H. H. Osgood's.

124 **CHARLES JAMES LANMAN.** Born in Norwich, June 14, 1795. Yale graduate 1814. Receiver of public money for Michigan 1823-1831. Founder of Tecumseh, Mich. Mayor of Norwich 1838. Died in New London, July 25, 1870.

125 **JAMES LANMAN.** Born in Norwich, June 14, 1769; died Aug. 7, 1841. Yale graduate 1788. United States Senator 1819-1825. Judge Supreme Court of Connecticut.

126 **DOCTOR DANIEL LATHROP.** Born in Norwich 1712; died in Norwich 1782. Yale College 1733. St. Thomas's Hospital, London, 1737. As an importer of drugs he and his brother, Joshua, built up a wide reputation and large estates for their day. He left £500 to Yale College; £500 to the first church in Norwich, and £500 to establish a school on the Norwich Town Green. "Many were the amiables that composed his character."

127 **DANIEL LATHROP.** Born Norwich 1769; died 1825. Yale College 1787. Was engaged in the drug business in Norwich. Son of Dr. Joshua Lathrop.

128 **DOCTOR JOSHUA LATHROP.** Born Norwich 1723; died Norwich 1807. Yale College 1743. Merchant; cotton manufacturer; public spirited citizen; one of the donors of Chelsea Parade to the inhabitants of Norwich and contributed generously for improvement of highways. "He devised liberal things and did them."

129 **DONALD GRANT MITCHELL (Ik Marvel).** Born in Norwich in 1822 near present residence of the principal of the Norwich Free Academy. Died in New Haven 1908. Yale graduate and valedictorian 1841. Distinguished author and landscape gardener. He delivered an oration at the bi-centennial celebration in 1859.

130 **COLONEL GEORGE L. PERKINS.** Born Norwich Aug. 5, 1788; died Sept. 5, 1888. Paymaster United States Army, War of 1812. For fifty years treasurer of Norwich and Worcester railroad. A well-known and prominent citizen of Norwich. In his great age, one hundred years and one month, "his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated."

131 **CAPT. HEZEKIAH PERKINS.** Born in Norwich 1751; died 1822. He and Jabez Huntington gave to

the city in 1811 the land now known as the "Little Plain" for a park. He lived in the house now owned by Mrs. Charles Coit.

132 **MAJOR JOSEPH PERKINS.** A soldier of the Revolution. Member of the Committee of Safety in 1814. Prominent merchant; public spirited citizen. He with Thomas Fanning and Joshua Lathrop gave Chelsea Parade to the inhabitants of Norwich for a park. He built the stone-house on Rockwell street in 1825.

133 **DR. DWIGHT RIPLEY.** Born in Windham, Conn., in 1767; died in Norwich, 1835. A descendant of Gov. Wm. Bradford of Plymouth. He was actively engaged in business in Norwich for over forty years, and built up a large wholesale drug trade on present site of Lee & Osgood's store. He did much for the advancement of Norwich and left a large family of sons and daughters who are held in honored remembrance.

134 **GENERAL ALFRED PERKINS ROCKWELL.** Born in Norwich 1834; died in Boston 1903. Yale College 1855. Professor mining in Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Rendered distinguished services in the war for the Union, rising from the rank of captain to Brevet-Brigadier-General, and serving at James Island, Fort Darling, Bermuda Hundreds and Fort Fisher.

135 **CHARLES W. ROCKWELL.** Born in Norwich 1799; died in 1866. During his residence in Norwich he was distinguished for his liberality and public spirit. In 1833 he built the mansion on Broadway afterwards owned by John F. Slater. He was interested in manufactures at Norwich Town; was four years mayor of the city; was three times elected to the State Legislature, and was for several years United States Commissioner of Customs at Washington.

136 **HON. JOHN A. ROCKWELL.** Born in Norwich, Aug. 27, 1803; died in Washington, Feb. 10, 1861. Yale graduate, 1822. Connecticut State Senator. Judge New London County Court. Representative United States Congress, 1845-1849. Author of a work on Spanish law. Concerned in development of Laurel Hill. At the bi-centennial celebration in 1859 he delivered an oration on Major John Mason.

137 **HON NATHANIEL SHIPMAN.** Born 1773; died in Norwich 1853. An honored citizen of Norwich. He represented the town repeatedly in the State Legislature. In 1781 he planted the row of elm trees in front of General Harland's house on Sentry Hill. He it was who identified the spot where Miantonomoh was captured by Uncas, and when asked how he could remember it, said "it was no time to balk." His home was on the west side of Washington street. He was father of Rev. Thomas Leffingwell Shipman and grandfather of Nathaniel Shipman, Judge of United States Circuit Court.

138 **MRS. LYDIA HUNTLEY SIGOURNEY.** Born Norwich, 1791; died in Hartford, 1865. Teacher and author. By her numerous writings in prose and verse she achieved a literary fame not exceeded by that of any woman in the country. Her "Letters of Life" give charming pictures of her native town in the days of her youth. In early life she and Miss Nancy Maria Hyde taught a school in the house now of B. P. Bishop, 189 Broadway.

139 **JOHN FOX SLATER.** Born in Rhode Island, March 4, 1815; died in Norwich, May 7, 1884. Proprietor of the Slater cotton mills at Jewett City, Conn. Founder of the John F. Slater Fund ($1,000,000) for the education of freedmen, for which he was presented with a gold medal by Congress in the name of the people of the United States. Benefactor of

Park Church, the United Workers and the Norwich Free Academy.

140 **EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, LL.D.** Born in Hartford, Oct. 8, 1833; died in New York, Jan. 18, 1908. Yale University 1853. Journalist, poet, man of letters. Many volumes of his poems and prose work appeared from 1860 to 1908. He lived in Norwich from 1839 to 1853, his early home being with his uncle, Deacon James Stedman, on Washington street near East Town street.

141 **HENRY STRONG, LL.D.** Born in Norwich 1788; died in 1852. Yale University 1806. Declining other political honors than a brief term in the State Legislature, he devoted himself to the practice of law, in which he reached highly honorable distinction.

142 **REV. JOSEPH STRONG, D.D.** Born in Coventry, Conn., 1753; died in Norwich 1834. For fifty-six years pastor of the first Church in Norwich. By his marriage with Mary Huntington he was closely allied with the distinguished Huntington generals of the Revolution.

143 **GENERAL DANIEL TYLER.** Born in Brooklyn, Conn., Jan. 7, 1799; died Nov. 30, 1882. West Point graduate 1818. Made valuable reports on artillery in France; was Brigadier-General Connecticut Volunteers, 1861; commanded at Bull Run; in active service to 1864. He was grandfather of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

144 **REV. JOHN TYLER.** Born in Wallingford, Conn., 1742; died in Norwich 1823. Ordained by the Bishop of London in 1768. Fifty-four years rector of Christ Church, Norwich. He was succeeded by the Rev. Seth B. Paddock, who held the office for twenty-two years, and died in Cheshire, Conn., in 1851. His sons, born in Norwich, were the Right Rev. John A.

Paddock, Bishop of Washington; the Right Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, Bishop of Massachusetts; and Lewis S. Paddock, M.D., for fifty years a physician in his native place. His grandson, the Right Rev. Robert L. Paddock, is the Bishop of Eastern Oregon.

145 **HON. JOHN TURNER WAIT, LL.D.** Born in New London 1811; died in Norwich 1899. State Attorney for New London County; member of Assembly and State Senate; member of Congress 1876 to 1887; for over sixty years one of the most distinguished lawyers of Connecticut.

146 **DAVID AMES WELLS, LL.D., D.C.L.** Born in Springfield, Mass., June 17, 1828; died in Norwich 1898. Graduate Williams College 1847; Harvard 1851. Special commissioner United States internal revenue 1866-1870; author; political economist; scientist.

JOSEPH LANMAN. Born in Norwich in 1811; died there in 1874. He entered the United States Navy as midshipman in 1825, passed with distinction through the successive ranks, notably in the war for the Union, was made Rear Admiral in 1867, and retired from the service in 1872.

RIGHT REV. ALFRED LEE, Bishop of Delaware. Born in Cambridge, Mass., 1807. Died in Wilmington, Del., 1887. By family ties he was identified with Norwich, where his father, Benjamin Lee, owned a large estate on the west side of Washington street. His sister, Emily, was the wife of Gen. Daniel Tyler (No. 143). In early life he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in New London county. He delivered an oration at the Bi-centennial celebration in 1859, and was author of numerous theological works.

HENRY B. NORTON. Born in Branford, Conn., in 1807. Died in Norwich in 1891. Through his long

and successful career as merchant, manufacturer, and citizen, all measures for the development of material, religious, and educational affairs found in him an earnest supporter and generous contributor. A liberal benefactor of the Norwich Free Academy.

HUGH HENRY OSGOOD. Born in Southbridge, Mass., in 1821. Died in Manlius, New York, in 1899; for sixty years identified with the Lee & Osgood Company and most of the other important business enterprises in Norwich; ten years Mayor; forty years Treasurer of the Central School District; Trustee and liberal benefactor of the Norwich Free Academy; generous supporter of Park Church, the City Mission, and United Workers.

JOSEPH OTIS. Born in Norwich in 1768; died there in 1854. After a successful business career in New York, he returned to Norwich at the age of seventy, and founded the Otis Library, and was also a founder and benefactor of the Free Academy.

Other Places of Interest.

147 **SENTRY HILL ROAD.** The first road passed over Sentry Hill back of the house now owned by Gen. Harland and came out in front of the house now owned by William H. Palmer. Four elm trees in front of this house stand two on one side and two on the other side of this old highway.

148 **MILL LANE (Lafayette Street).** Was for many years the only road from the town plot to the old landing below the falls.

149 **OLD LANDING PLACE.** The first settlers landed at the head of navigation on the Yantic, below the falls, and that place for many years was the principal landing place.

150 **LEXINGTON ALARM.** In front of the Christopher Leffingwell shop No. 82 near Sentry Hill stood a many branched elm tree, under which it is said the troops assembled, the day they marched to Lexington.

151 **BEAN HILL** (at the west end of the Town Plot). Tradition says that before the settlement hungry and weary prospectors discovered pots of beans deposited in the earth which furnished them with a substantial meal, and that in remembrance thereof the inhabitants and their descendants to this day, all over the world, eat baked beans for their Saturday night supper.

152 **OLD WHIPPING POST.** The old whipping post, pillory and jail stood near the south corner of the parsonage lot.

153 **MOHEGAN TURNPIKE.** The road to New London was laid out as early as 1670, but was little better than an Indian trail. In 1792 it was made a turnpike, the first in the United States, the funds for its improvement being raised by a lottery granted for the purpose by the Legislature.

154 **UNCAS MONUMENT.** To Uncas, "the ancient friend" of the English people, sachem of the Mohegan Indians, who sold the original town plot to the first proprietors, and who died about 1682, the monument on Sachem street was erected in 1842 by the ladies of Norwich. Others of the royal family were buried near by. The gravestone of his descendant, Samuel Uncas, one of the last of the sachems, who died before the Revolution, is preserved in the Slater Memorial Building with this inscription:

"For Beauty, wit, for Sterling sense,
For temper mild, for Eliquence,
For courage bold, for things Wauregan,
He was the Glory of Mohegan,
Whose death has Caused great lamentation,
Both in ye English and ye Indian Nation."

MIANTONOMO MONUMENT. (See page 30.)

Historians of Norwich.

FRANCES MANWARING CAULKINS. Born in New London 1795; died there in 1869. Her ancestry is traced to the early settlers of Plymouth, Mass. Her early life was spent in Norwich where she was a pupil of Lydia Huntley (Mrs. Sigourney). For fifteen years she was a highly successful teacher and manifested unusual talent for poetical and prose writing. Her "History of Norwich," published in 1845, was re-written and extended in 1865 to a volume of 700 pages. The fruits of her indefatigable researches are household words with all who are interested in the history of the town.

MARY E. PERKINS. Daughter of Edmund Perkins, a brilliant lawyer, and granddaughter of Francis Asher Perkins, one of the grand old men of Norwich, will be held in grateful remembrance for her invaluable historical investigations long after the last of "The Old Houses of the Antient Town of Norwich," shall have disappeared from the face of the earth.

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